

JPRS-SEA-87-070

19 MAY 1987

# Southeast Asia Report

SPECIAL NOTICE INSIDE

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

## SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

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The JAPAN REPORT (JAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/JAPAN (JAR).

The KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT (KAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/KOREA (KAR).

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SINGAPORE DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS

Meets With Officials

BF201205 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, now in Negara Brunei Darussalem [State of Brunei Darussalam], has met Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. He also held an informal meeting with Brunei ministers. Mr Goh is accompanied by the environment ministers, Dr Ahmad Mattar, and the minister of state for home affairs and national development, Dr Lee Boon Yang, on his 3-day official visit to Brunei. He was received on arrival this afternoon by Pehin Haji Ishak Ibrahim, adviser to the sultan and home affairs minister, the deputy defense minister, Pengiran Haji Ibnu, and senior officials.

Meets With Defense Minister

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, who is on a 3-day official visit to Negara Brunei Darussalem [State of Brunei Darussalam], today called on the Brunei deputy defense minister, Major General Pengiran Haji Ibnu. Mr Goh, who is also the defense minister, later visited a Singapore Armed Forces training camp at Temburong. Mr Goh and members of his delegation have already held talks with several Brunei ministers and senior officials.

In their discussions, Mr Goh expressed the need to further strengthen the close personal contacts between not only ministers but also senior government officials. The meeting also focused on Brunei's [word indistinct] plan and the role that Singapore could play to help the country.

Returns Home

[Text] The first deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, has returned to Singapore ending his 3-day working visit to Negara Brunei Darussalam. He was seen off at the airport by Pehin Datuk Haji Isa bin Pehin Abu Ibrahim, the home affairs minister and special adviser to the king, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and other senior government officials.

The 3-day visit is in keeping with Mr Goh's policy of developing personal contacts with leaders of ASEAN countries.

/9738

CSO: 4200/516

BRUNEI

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO U.S., EGYPT--The Brunei state ruler recently appointed the nation's new ambassadors to the United States and Egypt. The new ambassador to Egypt, Dato Haji Mohammad Kassim bin Haji Mohammad Daud, and the new ambassador-designate to Washington, Dato Haji Mohammad Suni bin Haji Mohammad Idris, received their letters of appointment from the state ruler during a ceremony at the Nurul Iman Palace recently. Brunei opened its missions in the United States and Egypt soon after it gained full independence. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 11 Apr 87 p 36 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/533

**PREMIER ON 'ALTERNATE PLAN' TO EASE ECONOMIC WOES**

BK271149 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister and People's Assembly representative from Rangoon Division's Hlaing Township Constituency-2, reported on the outcome of the third and the fourth meetings of the Fourth People's Assembly at a meeting held at the Hlaing Township Sports Stadium at 0800 today.

In his report, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha noted that the third meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly was a regular session that passed the bill on gambling and the bill amending the Political Pension Law. At the fourth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers submitted the bill restricting the transfer of immovable property, the 1987 Economic Plan Production and Services Objectives Bill, and the 1987 State Budget Bill. The council also presented the report on the 1986-87 financial, economic and social conditions of the state. The key topics of these matters will be explained.

The state economy primarily depends on agriculture, meat and fisheries, forestry, minerals, and industrial trade. Thus, economic plans are drafted and implemented with an emphasis on the development of these sectors, particularly on the development of agriculture production and on the harmonious development of economic sectors related to agriculture. With the inputs and assistance from the state, not only was food production sufficient but also available for exports. With the increase in production, farmers have been enjoying greater income while economic conditions have improved in rural areas.

As compared to the previous year, meat and fisheries production recorded a 4.2 percent growth. In forestry, a sector dependable for increasing exports, modern methods were introduced in addition to traditional ways to extend timber extraction while placing emphasis on forest conservation and nursery programs to prevent depletion of forests.

In order to develop the mineral sector, production as well as the exploration and seismic programs for locating mineral resources were extended. At the same time, high-grade mineral refining projects were also expanded depending on the funds available.

In the 1986-87 fiscal year, production sector constituted 53.1 percent, the services sector 26.5 percent, and the trading sector 20.4 percent of the net national production and services value. The ownership ratio in that same year was 38.9 percent public sector, 6.1 percent cooperatives sector, and 54.3 percent private sector.

While dealing with the state economy, the world economic situation should be explained briefly. As a result of the declining world economy since 1980, big industrialized nations have adopted protectionist strategies to safeguard their individual interests and also pushed up prices of their industrial goods. They increased agricultural subsidies in order to expand markets, pushed down agricultural prices in the world market, and dominated the traditional markets of other nations. Furthermore, they bought and stockpiled basic commodities and brought down the prices by manipulating the markets. The markets and regular trading patterns of developing countries have almost disappeared because of these actions. Taking advantage of the situation, they introduced the barter and the deferred payment systems in trading with the developing countries. In order to lessen the impact, developing countries have no choice but to accept these systems, and this in turn leads to a reduction of foreign exchange earnings and a growing debt burden for the developing nations.

Today, Burma continues to encounter the effects of world economic difficulties. Although export earnings have been declining since the time of the Fourth 4-Year Plan, Burma has been able to repay foreign debts on schedule until now. Developing countries are expected to face trading and financial problems in the coming years also. Should the world economic situation worsen and Burma's export earnings drop and markets diminish further, an alternate plan has already been drafted in order to supplement as much as possible the interests of the state and the working people. Under such a situation, with the aim to fulfill the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the working people, it will be essential to strictly practice the promotion of productive forces, frugality, and the prevention of losses and wastage of manpower and material on the basis of all available resources within the country.

On the objectives of the 1987-88 fiscal year--the second year of the Fifth 4-Year Plan, U Maung Maung Kha said: In the current accounts of the organs of state power, ministries, and departments, the total receipts amount to 7.4 billion kyat while the total expenditures account for 6.323 billion kyat, thus leaving a surplus of 1.077 billion kyat. In the capital accounts, receipts will amount to 240 million kyat and expenditures will be 2.258 billion kyat--a deficit of 2.018 billion kyat. In the loan accounts, receipts are expected to be 1.55 billion kyat and expenditures 505 million kyat, and thereby resulting in 1.045 billion kyat surplus. There will be a surplus of 105 [as received] million kyat when all the three accounts are taken into consideration. However, from the experience of previous years, when 100 million kyat is put in reserved funds, there will only be a surplus of 5 million kyat.

The 1987 Economic Plan Production and Services Objectives Bill and the 1987 State Budget Bill presented by the Council of Ministers have already been passed by the assembly after discussion by assembly representatives. The

State Council, the central organs of state power, and the Elections Commission also presented their reports at the third and the fourth meetings of the Fourth People's Assembly. I have already explained the objectives of the state economic plan, and in conclusion, I would like to urge the party members and the working people to do their duties with might and main, respectively, in trying to achieve the objectives of the state economic plan prescribed by the People's Assembly.

/9365

CSO: 4200/525

## VOPB SCORES GOVERNMENT OVER OPPRESSION OF MONKS

BK151515 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Unattributed "article": "The Oppression of the Military Authorities in Mandalay That Resulted in the Shedding of Monks' Blood"]

[Summary from poor reception] "The killing spree and the oppression by the military government in Mandalay resulted in two monks being killed and many monks wounded and put under arrest." "It happened on 20 December last year, when an argument broke out between the monks and the mercenary troops because of the unruly behavior of the military government's mercenary soldiers and mercenary police at [words indistinct] in Mandalay. It is learned that during the melee, the mercenary armed forces personnel arrested and beat up the monks." The people and the monks were not pleased with the way the incident was handled, and "on 4 January this year, another clash, even more fierce, broke out between the monks and the military government authorities." The mercenary troops stepped up their vile persecution, and "many monks suffered bloody injuries." "It was reported by eyewitnesses that the mercenary police personnel dragged two unconscious monks onto a stage to defrock them." The crimes committed by the military government in the 4 January incident resulted in "two monks being killed and many others wounded. In addition, (36) monks were arrested and confined in isolation." Such incidents are not unprecedented; similar ones took place in 1965 and 1974 under the military government. In these incidents also, "the imprisoned monks were insulted and defrocked."

"Since coming to power, members of the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] military clique have constantly boasted that they would never exploit religion for political gains." But in practice, that claim is a lie. "We have seen all along the way they have been making use of religion for political gains." For instance, "in the southern part of Shan State, the military government's mercenary troops sow dissension and create problems between villages that have different religious faiths and make use of religion to oppose the revolutionary forces."

The military government fears the masses' demand for democracy, and therefore tries to place the whole country, including the order of monks, under a police state. "Just as they practice the single-party BSPP dictatorship in politics, so they also manipulate the religious order at will. In other words, they will not tolerate any opposition, even from monks."

"The blatant massacre of monks in Mandalay--a city particularly well known for its devout pursuit of Buddhist traditions--clearly exposes the vile, barbarous, and fascist character of the military government. It would be wrong, however, to assume that the crisis is passed with that incident," because the political, economic, social, and other hardships the people are facing today will definitely result in more defiant acts on the part of the people. "Since the very first day it came to power, the military clique has been massacring people in both the urban and the rural areas." Despite this, massuprisings never stopped. "The reason that the civil war has been waged with increased intensity for over 39 years in the face of merciless oppressive acts in the urban areas is because mass uprisings continue to take place."

/9365  
CSO: 4200/525

VOPB REPORTS COMBAT NEWS FROM TANGYAN, MONG YANG

BK150920 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT  
14 Apr 87

[Combat News]

[Text] On 31 January, a guerrilla attack by a People's Army unit on the military government's mercenaries near (Marpaung) ferry point on the Salween River, northeast of Tangyan, resulted in two enemy soldiers being killed and four others wounded. One hundred rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy.

Northern Mong Yang: On 26 February, a small People's Army unit launched a mine attack near an enemy camp located north of Mong Yang. The attack killed two enemy soldiers.

On 27 February, a small People's Army unit carried out a guerrilla attack on an enemy camp located north of Mong Yang, killing one enemy soldier and wounding two others.

On (?1 March), a (?small unit) of the People's Army ambushed patrolling enemy soldiers (?in the same area). The ambush [words indistinct] wounded a mercenary captain.

At about 0700 on 5 February, a People's Army unit clashed with the military government's mercenary troops at a place north of Tangyan, between Nampan Chaung Stream and the Salween River. According to incomplete reports, 11 enemy soldiers were killed and 9 were wounded in the battle. On 15 February, another clash took place between (Loi Chon) and (Paichet) and, according to incomplete reports, four enemy soldiers were killed and two were seriously wounded. Three firearms were also seized from the enemy.

/9365  
CSO: 4200/525

## BRIEFS

**INSURGENTS KILL 8 IN RIVERBOAT ATTACK**--Rangoon, April 29 (AFP)--Eight people were killed and 58 injured when insurgents, believed to be Karen, opened fire on a river boat in southwestern Burma earlier this week, the state-run press reported here Wednesday. The attack on Monday, took place as a state-owned river-boat was plying between Kya-in-seikkyi, about 210 kilometers southeast of here in Karen State, and the Mon State capital of Moulmein, the report said. It said wounded passengers were hospitalized at Moulmein and nearby Mudon but gave no other details. Observers said this was the second time the same vessel had come under such an attack. In the previous attack by Karen rebels on January 2 last year, 46 passengers were killed and over 130 injured. The predominantly Christian Karen, one of a dozen ethnic rebel groups in Burma, are facing a strong military campaign by government troops to end their revolt. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 29 Apr 87] /9365

**SURRENDER OF COMMUNIST, KACHIN REBELS**--As a result of operations launched against the BCP [Burma Communist Party] and KIA [Kachin Independent Army] insurgents by the armed forces between December 1986 and January 1987 in Hsi-Hsi Wan-Ta-pang region and Kyu-hkok, Pangsai, Manhio, Kunhing, Namchet, and Sarmadaban areas of Mu-se and Namhkam townships in the jurisdiction of the Northeast Military Command, the BCP and KIA insurgents and members of village militia units have been surrendering. As of 22 April 1987, a total of 1,045 insurgents have laid down their arms. Among those who surrendered were deputy regimental, company, and platoon commanders, township administrative officials, and [words indistinct]. According to their testimonies, as a result of the operations launched by the armed forces and the people, the BCP men are demoralized. There have been desertions from the ranks, and some have been waiting for the opportunity to surrender. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Apr 87] /9365

CSO: 4200/525

AFP VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS

BK241258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Jakarta, April 24 (AFP)--Indonesia's ruling Golkar Party has won its fourth straight general election, taking a landslide 72.4 percent share of the vote, according to official figures released Friday.

Golkar not only achieved the 70 percent score it had targeted, but it also appeared to have succeeded in its stated aim of taking votes from the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) which slid to 16.2 percent from 28 percent during the last ballot five years ago.

The small Christian-Nationalist Democratic Party (PDI) took 11.4 percent of the vote, latest provisional figures showed, compared to eight percent in 1982.

In the view of a prominent academic close to the government, the results were "predictable" and meant "nothing" in terms of determining the course of the country in the next five years, the length of the parliamentary term of office.

Reaction to the win was one of apparent apathy in the capital city, where most people returned to work and went to Friday prayers without bothering to monitor the count.

A feeling of anti-climax prevailed among certain segments of voters, especially the young. Although the Election Board released no official figures, as many as 20 percent of the ballots in some university areas were said to be invalid, traditionally seen as a protest vote in Indonesia.

The PPP and PDI, which on polling day loudly protested voting irregularities, withholding of voting papers and exclusion of some of their official observers from polling places, had little to say Friday, although both continued to compile independent tallies.

PDI Chairman Suryadi, saying there appeared to have been fewer irregularities than in 1982, was philosophical about his party's failure to supplant PPP as

number two. "The reality is (we are) still third, but maybe the next time," he said.

PPP head Johnny Naro was said by party officials to be unavailable for immediate comment as it was Friday, a prayer day for Moslems. Golkar chief Sudharmono said he would make no comment until complete returns were available.

Provisional official results released by the national election bureau Friday afternoon, with 86 percent of the results in, showed Golkar taking 72.4 percent, almost to a decimal point the amount it announced . . . cited in the polls and an eight percentage point rise from the 1982 elections.

The only real battle of the elections, where Golkar appears to have taken all but one province without a fight, was in the staunchly Moslem area of Aceh in North Sumatra, the one province Golkar has never been able to win.

By Friday afternoon, Golkar appeared however to have won the province, with 50.8 percent of the vote, against 44.3 percent for the Moslem PPP.

In Jakarta, considered by observers to be the barometer of government popularity, the vote was more evenly spread, with Golkar polling at last count 49.5 percent, the PPP 21.6 percent and the PDI 28.8 percent.

"Take away a million or more civil servants who lose their jobs if they don't vote Golkar, and you have Jakarta won by the combined opposition," commented one observer, who preferred not to be named.

Harry Tjan Silalahi, a prominent member of the quasi-government think tank, CSIS, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he saw the results as "predictable: and added: "It means nothing in terms of the next five years. What matters is the army and the bureaucrats. The parties play a certain role, but not a decisive one" in Indonesia's political life, he said.

Members of the elite dissident Group of 50, who refused to vote in the election which they called a sham, Friday quoted prominent fellow dissident Hartono Rekso Dharsono, a retired army general, as saying he and other political prisoners would not have voted even if they could have.

Anyone for whom a sentence of five years has been asked, even if awarded a lighter sentence, is barred from voting by law.

Human Rights Lawyer Johannes Princen called the results "very sad" and said he believed one reason he had been prevented from leaving the country was that he might talk about "the restrictions and pressure" surrounding the elections.

/6662  
CSO: 4200/528

DAILIES VIEW GOLKAR'S ELECTION VICTORY

BK280745 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] PELITA views the Functional Group [Golkar's] victory in the 1987 general elections as a sign that Golkar remains a force on which the Indonesian people pin their hopes. PELITA says that the victory shows that the people still entrust to Golkar the continuation of the on-going development. The daily is convinced that Golkar will not be intoxicated by this proud victory because it will never destroy the people's trust but will work harder in the future.

KOMPAS quotes Golkar General Chairman Sudharmono as saying that the victory is encouraging but will be reviewed with vigilance and concern in looking ahead. Similarly, KOMPAS believes that the magnitude of the victory entails greater responsibility and challenges. According to the daily, Golkar's victory was due to many factors. The interesting and probably new factor unlike in the past is its orderly and effective organization based on the cadre system.

In its editorial ANGKATAN BERSENJATA writes about the statement by the home affairs minister in his capacity as chairman of the General Elections Commission [LPU] last Sunday on the certainty that Golkar had won 299 parliamentary seats, the United Development Party [PPP] 63 seats, and the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] 38 seats. According to ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, the statement of the LPU chairman is logical because all the 400 contested parliamentary seats have been partitioned among the three organizations participating in the general elections. Thus, the figures are definitive.

Commenting on Golkar's victory in the 1987 general elections, SINAR PAGI writes that the people's festival of democracy has ended with all its successes and shortcomings. SINAR PAGI says that to cope with the shortcomings in the recent general elections the law-enforcement officers must settle the violation of laws for the sake of justice, democracy, and the pure and consistent implementation of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Complaints over irregularities are important inputs to better implement the next general elections.

In its editorial, SUARA KARYA questions whether Golkar's massive victory will lead to the birth of absolute power as in many other countries. However, SUARA KARYA says that its victories during three general elections under the New Order have proved that we were not plunged into that direction because the Pancasila-based concept and the mechanism of democracy under the principles of deliberate consultations and consensus give no room to either majority or minority dictatorships.

/6662

CSO: 4200/528

**BERNAMA REPORTS ASEAN-EC COOPERATION MEETING**

BK030859 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0750 GMT 3 May 87

[From Haris Syamaun]

[Text] Jakarta, May 3 (BERNAMA)--The seventh meeting of the Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) under the ASEAN-EC cooperation agreement recognised that in spite of the slow growth in the economy, relations between the two groupings in general have brought positive results.

The meeting, which began on Thursday and ended Saturday, exchanged a wide range of views on a number of bilateral trade issues. The issues will be the subject of further consultations within the framework of a joint trade experts working group.

ASEAN stressed its great dependence on international commodities and the need for both parties to cooperate to tackle commodity issues. The EC, in this context, assured ASEAN that it would play an active and positive role at the forthcoming UNCTAD VII conference.

ASEAN acknowledged the importance of the EC generalised system of preferences in promoting their exports to the community. The association stressed the need to improve the access of their products to the EC market.

Both sides welcomed the establishment of a joint investment committee in each of the ASEAN capitals as a means to promote European investment in the region. They also agreed to take action to promote industrial cooperation between the two regions. A fifth industrial conference in the agro-food sector will therefore be held in Bangkok at the end of the year.

The two groupings agreed on a number of new initiatives and approaches in human resources development, science and technology, energy and drugs. Both sides agreed to the setting up of the ASEAN-EEC management centre.

The opening of an ASEAN-EC energy management, research and training centre was announced for July this year.

Three new regional development aid [word indistinct] will be initiated shortly in aquaculture industrial standards and the assessment of fisheries resources.

ASEAN and the EC agreed on the importance of taking common action in drug control, its prevention and rehabilitation.

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CSO: 4200/528

**PALAPA B2-P SATELLITE FOR DEFENSE, ASEAN USE**

BK261535 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 20 Apr 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Medan, 20 April—The Palapa B-2P satellite, which was launched on 21 March and successfully passed tests conducted until 17 April, will for the time being be used for the country's defense and security purposes and ASEAN countries' customers only.

Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Ahmad Tahir disclosed this to a SUARA PEMBARUAN correspondent at Gunungsitoli, Nias, North Sumatera, after making a long distance call to the Central Satellite Control Station at Cibinong, West Java, from the newly commissioned digital automatic telephone station at Gunungsitoli on Saturday [18 April].

The minister added that the Palapa B-2P satellite, which serves as a backup to the Palapa B-1, cannot actually be put into service yet. However, because the satellite equipment needs to be constantly warmed up, a decision has been taken to use it for the country's defense and security purposes and ASEAN countries' customers.

Replying to questions, Ahmad Tahir said that so far, no countries outside ASEAN have requested Indonesia to lease the transponders of the Palapa B-2P satellite.

Gunungsitoli, the capital of Nias District located about 80 nautical miles from the coast of the North Sumatera Province, has now been covered by the long-distance direct telephone link after Minister Ahmad Tahir commissioned the system last Saturday.

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CSO: 4200/528

BRIEFS

**SUDHARMONO ON 'SUCCESS' OF FUNCTIONAL GROUP**--Functional Group Chairman Sudharmono told newsmen in Jakarta this morning that the implementation of 1987 festival of democracy was smooth, orderly, and peaceful, right from the start of the campaign up to the counting of votes. He said everything went according to the basis of Pancasila democracy and the general election regulations. He said that the number of votes obtained by Functional Group in the 1987 general election showed an increase when compared to that of 1982 general election. According to Sudharmono, the success was due to the hard work done by Functional Group members together with its components right from the time of preparing for the election. He said that it is the responsibility of all Functional Group members to ensure the success of the party for the sake of continuity of national development. [Begin Sudharmono recording] Basing on data available, the proceeding of this general election was carried out in an atmosphere of calm, peace, and unity. I am of the opinion that the quality of this election is better than that of the previous elections. As for the number of those who exercised their rights to vote, at the moment the total number has not been completed. But looking at data collected so far, it is very satisfying. [End recording] [Text] [Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK] /6662

**CASUALTIES IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN**--Jakarta, April 25 (AFP)--Eight supporters of the country's small Democratic Party (PDI) were killed and 80 injured, most of them in traffic accidents, in the campaign prior to Indonesia's parliamentary elections, the party said Saturday. B.W. Marbun, deputy chairman of the Nationalist-Christian PDI, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that one victim died after he was attacked and knifed by unknown assailants in northern Sumatra. He said that one of the injured was beaten up in a brawl between PDI supporters and members of the ruling Golkar party and added that all the other casualties resulted from traffic accidents as the party campaigned in city streets throughout the country. The party Saturday printed a large condolence notice in a local newspaper, naming the dead. Observers now estimate that a total of 16 deaths have occurred in the campaign among supporters of all parties, with the military confirming that one of the victims was accidentally shot dead by a soldier. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK] /6662

**FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BRUNEI**--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has left Jakarta for Bandar Seri Begawan for consultations with Sultan Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam with regard to the coming ASEAN summit scheduled in Manila late this year. ASEAN plans to hold its third summit since its inception 20 years ago. Minister Mokhtar, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN high-level Steering Committee, will later proceed to Manila for consultations with President of the Philippines Corazon Aquino on the matter. Minister Mokhtar is expected to return to Jakarta on 28 April. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK]/6662

**MOKHTAR CONFERS WITH BRUNEI SULTAN**--While visiting Brunei Darussalam, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja held talks with Brunei's head of state, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, in Bandar Seri Begawan today. Minister Mokhtar is expected to arrive in Manila tomorrow for talks with Philippines' President Mrs Corazon Aquino and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. A Foreign Affairs Department statement released in Jakarta today disclosed that Minister Mokhtar's visit is aimed at obtaining input from Brunei Darussalam's and the Philippines' head of state and their foreign ministers within the framework of preparations for the third ASEAN summit conference. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK] /6662

PAPER VIEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC WEAKNESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Column: "Determination To Change Over to New Economic System, Understanding of Economic and Social Efficiency in Economic Activities"]

[Text] The Third Meeting (Fourth Session) of the Central Administrative Committee was held 26-31 February. Many issues concerning the execution of the 1986 and 1987 state plans and budgets were concluded and assessed. The assembly noted that during past years all the hill tribes have enthusiastically and continuously participated in every work area to score great achievements to commemorate the Fourth General Party Congress. This has made our national economy grow; compared to 1985, the gross national product has increased by 11 percent and productivity by 8 percent. The material standard of living and the morale of the people have improved another level.

The involvement in politics and in the economy is a very important achievement. In past years we have been preparing the conditions for promoting a new ideology and implementing it imaginatively, especially in the economic area. This has given birth to many grassroots economic units that are correctly carrying out production and business in line with the direction of the new economic system. In addition, it has also developed an important foundation and direction for healthy growth in expanding our country's socialist economy for 1987 and the years to come.

Nevertheless, with detailed research and analysis, the assembly also say weaknesses, primarily in efficiencies in the distribution area and production control, where there is still a lot of waste. There is still not a deep understanding of the implementation of the new economic system and, in some locales, the new economic system is not being applied correctly. These are quite major obstacles to and limitations on the victories of the coming years. Each problem must be addressed and decisions must be made to solve these problems step by step.

The most important issues that the assembly agreed upon unanimously were the plan for expanding the socialist economy and the 1987 annual budget for the state, which call for expanding agricultural production, forestry, and industry strongly to develop a framework for the new economy step by step. The parts of the economy that are run under the socialist economic system must be

improved and expanded on the basis of real abilities. We must concentrate on developing the economy in accordance with the direction of the state; we must exert our efforts to encourage all domestic revenue sources to their maximum and also compete for and utilize all revenue sources from abroad more efficiently; we must promote the production, export, and distribution of goods; and we must gather food supplies and agricultural, forest, and other goods. The budgets for revenues and expenditures should be balanced; the buying power of the Kip should normally be maintained at a definite exchange rate; payrolls for state employees should be guaranteed; and the standard of living for the hill tribes should be continually improved.

These directions and duties are the fruits of the understanding and the primary duties involved in expanding the socialist economy for the Second 5-Year Plan laid out by the Fourth General Party Congress. And they are in line with the actual situation and related to the daily living and the production activities of our people. For example, if we want to expand agricultural and forestry production strongly, we must expand the industrial production of products that are used in agricultural and forestry production. And the state must buy these products and export them so that they are synergistic forces that help the state's grow within the framework for the new advanced economy.

Comrade Secretary General Kaisorn Phoumviharn evaluated many sectors over the past years where there has been the determination to implement the plan and annual budget and to change to the new economic system, and where there has been an understanding of the efficiency of a socialist economy and of economic growth. He pointed out that there have been quite a few weaknesses in carrying out this work, primarily in setting goals and in the lack of a complete statistical base in every area, a lack of balance, the problem of not being realistic, and other problems...so that the plan and the budget have not been implemented very successfully.

With this kind of assessment, all the cadres and party members must have new imagination and follow the new opinions of the party in order to continue strongly and firmly to promote production for growth and a definite changeover to the new economic system in every area. In particular, there must be imagination in the economy, where the major problem is that of organization. This requires education, training, and leadership in applying the new economic system, meaning the elimination of the state-subsidized economy. Each grass-roots economic unit must correctly carry out a production business by starting with the special duties, roles, requirements, and actual abilities of its work sectors for each locale and grassroots area in order to establish goals, estimated figures, and the actual plan methodology. And that plan must be thorough and balanced. Its practice should not be loose and out of line with actual abilities, which would result in unsuccessful implementation of the plan or lessen its economic value.

The major problem in guaranteeing the success of the direction and the expansion of the socialist economy in 1987 as expected and exceeding that projected by

the assembly of the Central Party Committee is for each level of each sector to increase its awareness in politics and ideology in order to develop a new imagination in cadres, along with continuing to respect the organization and improve the quality of the chain of command and of cadres. We must destroy the old imagination and develop a new imagination; to destroy the subsidized system and reform it into a new economic system is a new task, and it is necessary that all capable cadres have ideologies that conform to party policies. There must be an appropriate organization, and it must have leadership ability and truly perform and succeed.

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CSO: 4206/77

## ELECTRICITY CORPORATION'S REFORMS BOOST WAGES, EFFECTIVENESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Article: "Lao Electricity Corporation Determined To Change to New Economic System"]

[Text] The year 1986 was the first of the Second State 5-Year Plan and it was also the year when the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts delegated to the Lao Electricity Corporation the task of experimenting with the new economic system and eliminating the old subsidized system.

The Lao Electricity Corporation was one of the three state companies that experimented with the new economic system. It hurried anxiously to start experimenting to operate under the new economic system in July 1986 and took charge with a highly responsible spirit to accomplish the 10 tasks specified in Measure No 49 of the Council of Ministers. It did this in three stages. The first stage was to define the cost per unit, then pay wages in accordance with end products and recruit technicians and experienced and skilled workers. All payments have been made since July 1986. The workers' average income is 5,188 kip, which is up 22.58 percent over that for the first 6 months of the year. The recruitment of outstanding and experienced workers by the plant's administrators and section chiefs has stimulated and promoted "curiosity and make workers want to learn and be knowledgeable," particularly about skills. Because of these developments, the normal atmosphere has changed to an enthusiastic one and there is competition and awareness. These changes have made productivity increase by 35 percent over that in the first 6 months of last year.

The second stage was to change to a new economic system by starting to evaluate the assets, supplies, equipment, vehicles, and capital required to be in business. In particular, regulations were drafted to limit all supplies and equipment from being wastefully added to production costs. Manpower was placed correctly and production units set up, and management was reorganized. These issues were recorded in an ownership agreement between the ministry and the company. All the offices under the Electricity Corporation and all the plants and sections of the company signed as owners. The corporation had a total 1,518 workers and cadres; in 1986, there were 1,327 people. All cadres and workers were placed in appropriate positions and some of them were sent for training or placed in suitable work.

The third stage in changing the business of the Lao Electricity Corporation was to change its method of accounting for finished products, profits, and projections, and to establish a treasury and detailed company regulations and policies. In this third stage, the basic wage per unit of production previously was 100 kip per 1,000 kwh; now it is only 90 kip per 1,000 kwh, but the average income for workers has increased by 3.26 percent. Waste has been reduced by 8 percent per unit of production.

A number of cadres and workers of the Lao Electricity Corporation have organized and joined in the changeover to a new economic system. Their success has been praised. In 1986, the company generated 26 percent more electricity than projected.

This performance of the cadres and workers of the Lao Electricity Corporation is only an initial one. Now the entire company is struggling to implement the new economic system to make it more effective, based on inspections and mandatory organizational improvements. Activity in the company is more effective, which has guaranteed its unconditional growth. There is an awareness of taking charge in every section and work unit. The cadres and workers are continuing to promote the 10 tasks stipulated in the Council of Ministers' announcement, Measure No 49. Economic and technical regulations are being implemented in detail for each task, such as accounting, auditing, and reviewing the price of electricity and the cost of materials. And the electricity business is operating successfully. We are also continuing to improve salaries in accordance with output and tests of skill. At the same time, the company is recruiting for good technicians and contract-based salaries are being studied. In 1987, according to its plan, the company should produce 867,221 kwh, produce 3,406 electricity poles, and perform other tasks to develop an administration for the Lao Electricity Corporation truly in accord with the new economic system.

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CSO: 4206/77

**GHAFAR ON MAHATHIR'S MOVE TO REVAMP CABINET**

BK020919 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0725 GMT 2 May 87

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 2 May (OANA-BERNAMA)--The prime minister's decision to revamp his cabinet is a well-intentioned, responsible and logical move to facilitate national administration for the good of the country and thus deserves support from all quarters, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said Saturday.

In a statement issued here, he said Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's decision was made solely in the interests of the country.

Dr Mahathir is now on a 2-week private visit abroad and is scheduled to return on 14 May. He is then expected to announce a new cabinet lineup following his acceptance of the resignation of two ministers and his termination of services of three ministers and four deputy ministers announced Thursday.

They had been in the group that mounted an unsuccessful bid to topple Dr Mahathir as UMNO [United Malays National Organization] president in the 24 April elections of the UMNO Supreme Council, the party's top decision making body. UMNO is the dominant party of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition.

Ghafar said cabinet reshuffles were not something out of the ordinary and the one impending would not be the first case in this country.

According to him, at one time in the past, three ministers and three deputy ministers were simultaneously dropped from the government.

Ghafar said loyalty to the prime minister was not a condition for appointment to the cabinet, adding "This matter has been explained by the prime minister himself."

The principle of collective responsibility was a primary requirement in any cabinet in the world and must be accepted and adhered to.

He said it was up to ministers to choose to accept the principle or quit from the cabinet.

Anyone could be appointed a minister in accordance with the stipulations of the federal constitution, he added.

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CSO: 4200/530

MORE ON MUSA, MAHATIR ROLE IN MEMALI INCIDENT

RK230317 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Taiping, Sunday—Deputy Primary Industries Minister, Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, last night urged the press not to turn the Memali incident of 19 November 1985, into a big issue.

Speaking to about 3,000 UMNO (United Malays National Organization) members at the Prison's Restoran Daim, just outside the Kumunting detention camp here, the former Deputy Home Affairs Minister said people in and outside the country had praised the policy for thier swift action following the incident.

"A White Paper was also issued in parliament on this issue. It is better not to raise this Memali issue again as it could only serve as ammunition for the opposition to use and it would affect the power of our party. Reporters should not 'pusing berita' (misreport). There are other big issues which need attention."

(Religious leader Ibrahim Libya, 13 of his followers and 4 policemen were killed in the operation on 19 November 1985.)

Datuk Radzi was earlier reported to have said that the action in the Memali incident had been taken with the consurrence of the cabinet. This was denied by the chief secretary to the government, Tan Sri Salehuddin Mohamed, who said the cabinet did not give the go-ahead for the action taken against Ibrahim Libya and his followers, and that the cabinet was only informed of what happened the day after the incident, at its weekly meeting.

Datuk Radzi denied that he ever said that the cabinet gave the go-ahead for the operation or it had discussed the matter. He said the Baling UMNO Division Chief (Haji Seroji) had seen him many times to get the police to arrest Ibrahim Libya and his followers. He in turn referred the matter to the then home affairs minister and deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam.

"Datuk Musa told me this was a political decision and we would take action only if the boss (Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir) gave the okay. Later the prime minister called Datuk Musa to ask about Ibrahim Libya. Only after getting this approval did Datuk Musa call the Inspector-General of Police to arrest Ibrahim. The police have their own way of taking care of things, depending on their timing and logistics."

Datuk Radzi said he was told by Baling UMNO that many Special Branch officers had been sent to Memali to check out Ibrahim. He said many did not know that a policy attempt to capture Ibrahim had failed because the kampung [village] people had come to defend him and the police had to withdraw.

"I thought that the Memali operation was routine. I was shocked when I first heard that there had been a shoot-out and policemen were killed. Never before have the Malays been known to attack the police."

He said Datuk Musa, when pressed for details by reporters at Parliament House that same afternoon, told them he would reveal all the next day once he had received details from the police in Baling.

Last night's meeting, which lasted from 9 pm to 3 am, was attended by Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi, Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, Deputy Transport Minister Datin Paduka Rahmah Osman and various UMNO Supreme Council candidates aligned to the Tengku Razaleigh-Datuk Musa Camp, like Hajjah Marina Yusuf, Encik Rahim Bakar, Haji Suhaimi Datuk Kamaruddin, Haji Ibrahim Ali, and Encik Ibrahim Azmi.

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CSO: 4200/530

RAZALEIGH PLEDGES 'FULL SUPPORT' FOR MAHATHIR

BK250957 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0916 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 April (OANA-BERNAME)—Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who lost in his bid to wrest the UMNO presidency, Saturday pledged full support for re-elected party chief Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

UMNO—the United Malay National Organisation—is the dominant and largest party in the ruling National Front coalition and by tradition has provided the prime minister and deputy prime minister of the nation.

Tengku Razaleigh said he believed that his supporters would also give their backing to the prime minister, and stressed that he accepted the decision of the UMNO delegates although he had expected to win.

Tengku Razaleigh, who was defeated by 43 votes, told reporters at the press centre at the Putra World Trade Centre here where the 38th UMNO General Assembly is being held that he was advising his supporters to also accept the decision which had been made according to democratic principles.

He said his supporters should be given an explanation regarding the decision made by the delegates, adding that this was necessary to strengthen party unity to cope with the economic difficulties facing the country.

Asked whether he would resign his trade and industry portfolio, Tengku Razaleigh said he would discuss the matter with his supporters before making any decision.

To a question whether he would accept offers of any post, he said it would depend on whether the post suited him and whether his supporters were agreeable.

He said it was the prime minister's prerogative to decide whether he was still needed.

Tengku Razaleigh also dismissed as "nonsense" speculation that he and his associates planned to set up a political party to oppose UMNO.

He said he would "Live and Die" with UMNO.

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CSO: 4200/530

UMNO SUPREME COUNCIL MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

BK250228 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0130 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Twelve new persons have been elected to the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] Supreme Council. Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Dr Yuof Nor topped the list with the highest number of votes received at 1,030, followed by Johor Chief Minister Haji Muhidin Yasin who obtained 990. Other new members of the UMNO Supreme Council are Selangor Chief Minister Datuk Mohamed bin Mohamed Taib, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr Siti Zaharah Sulaiman, Kedah Chief Minister Datuk Paduka Asman Aroff, Deputy Minister of Energy, Posts, and Telecommunications Datuk Zainal Abidin Zin, Deputy Minister of National and Rural Development Datuk Tajol Rosli Tan Sri Ghazali, Deputy Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, Perlis Chief Minister Dr Abdul Hamid Awante, Chairman of Mara Council for the Indigenous People (Haji Halib Yunus), Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Haji Megat Junid Megat Ayob, and Deputy Minister of Labor Datuk Wan Abu Bakar Ahmad.

Old UMNO Supreme Council members, who were reelected in the UMNO General Assembly meeting yesterday, are Pahang Chief Minister Datuk Khalil Yaakob, Information Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen, Kelantan Chief Minister Datuk Mohamed Yaakob, Deputy Minister of Finance Datuk Sabbaruddin Chik, Minister of Federal Territory Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, Negeri Sembilan Chief Minister Datuk Isa Samad, Deputy Minister of Transport Hajah Rahmah Othman, Minister of Welfare Services Datuk Shahrir Samad, Melaka Chief Minister Datuk Sri Rahim Tamby Chik, Puan Marina Yusof, Haji Abdul Rahim Bakar, and Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Ajib Ahmad.

The list of UMNO Supreme Council members was disclosed by UMNO Permanent Chairman Tan Sri Sulaiman Ninam Shah at the beginning of the 2d-day session of the UMNO General Assembly held at the Putera World Trade in Kuala Lumpur a short while ago.

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CSO: 4200/530

NEW UMNO SUPREME COUNCIL MEMBERS COMMENT

BK250814 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Several newcomers to the Supreme Council have pledged to work toward maintaining unity among members as well as guaranteeing party integrity. Those who were interviewed by Radio News at the Putera World Trade Center this morning also stressed on the effective implementation of the assimilation of Islamic values in the administration as well as promoting understanding and cooperation for party, race, and religion. The chief minister of Johor, Haji Muhiddin Yasin, said the result of the elections, which returned Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed as United Malay National Organization [UMNO] president and Encik Ghafar Baba as deputy president, showed the importance of party unity. Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who lost to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir for the presidency post, pledged to work with the leadership of UMNO to help maintain party unity. However, he said this [words indistinct] must be a two-way traffic and the leadership must be sincere if it wants to maintain unity. In this respect, there should be no victimization of any candidates who contested in the election. On his position as the cabinet minister, Tengku Razaleigh said it is the prerogative of the prime minister and as such will need the decision of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. Tengku Razaleigh said his alliance with Datuk Musa Hitam will continue, but refused to comment whether they will challenge the leadership in the next party elections in 1990.

The minister of defense, Datuk Haji Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who retained his position as one of the vice presidents, also pledged to do his very best for the good of the party and the nation. Reacting to the whole elections, Datuk Badawi is happy to note that UMNO members had not been exercising block-voting and that it is not a feature of regionalism. He believed that the ordinary members of UMNO want [words indistinct]. He said this is a sign of dissatisfaction on a lot of problems facing the party as well as the government. Therefore, it is necessary for UMNO leaders to view the new development and take steps to improve the situation.

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CSO: 4200/530

DROPPED MINISTERS, DEPUTIES ACCEPT DECISION

BK011031 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0750 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 1 May (OANA-BERNAMA)--The three ministers and four deputy ministers who have been dropped from the government effective next Thursday said they accepted the decision with open hearts and full awareness.

The ministers dropped are Ahmad Abdullah Badawi (defence) Shahrir Abdul Samad (welfare services) and Ajib Ahmad (Prime Minister's Department).

The deputy ministers are Rahmah Othman (transport), Radzi Sheikh Ahmad (primary industries), Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir (foreign) and Zainal Abidin Zin (energy, telcoms and posts).

Speaking at a press conference here Friday, Abdullah who spoke in behalf of them said: "Although our services in the government have been terminated, the struggle to elicit the truth, justice and the democratic principles will be continued."

He said he and his companions would continue the struggle with the support and trust placed in them by the party members without bowing to any action or threat.

They would continue to serve the party with no less interest and dedication in the posts in the which [as received] the people had given them their mandate.

In Kuala Terenggan, capital of the north-eastern state of Terengganu, UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Vice President Wan Mokhtar Ahmad expressed confidence that the prime minister's move is for the good of UMNO and stability in the government.

He felt it would not be reasonable for those who opposed the party and lacked confidence in its leadership to be retained in the government.

He hoped UMNO members [words indistinct] preserve unity regardless of whether they supported the "Mahathir-Ghafar" or "Razaleigh-Musa" team.

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CSO: 4200/530

MALAYSIA OPPOSES DPRK'S EQUAL SHARE OF OLYMPICS

BK021111 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRaits TIMES in English 1 May 87 p 19

[By Randhir Singh]

[Text] Malaysia will be voting against the fresh demands of North Korea for an equal share of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics at the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Istanbul summit on 6 May.

Olympic Council of Malaysia [OCM] president Tan Sri Hamzah Abu Samah said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday that the North Koreans should accept an earlier IOC proposal to Pyongyang that they stage two of the 23 Olympic sports and "parts" of two others.

"They should be grateful that the IOC have offered them the co-host status in two sports as it is against the Olympic Charter," said Tan Sir Hamzah.

"The Charter clearly states that once the games are offered to a city it can only be organised in and by that particular city. In this instance, it is Seoul.

"But IOC were sporting enough to bend the rules. The OCM will speak out against any fresh demands from the communist North," he said.

Tan Sri Hamzah, who is also a vice president of the IOC, said the issue is one of the items on the agenda and is expected to be given weightage.

"The IOC wish to solve the issue once and for all."

In the last IOC meeting in February at Lausanne, the North Koreans rejected the offer and threatened to lead a communist boycott of the games unless their demands were met.

Tan Sri Hamzah added that even if the boycott materialises, IOC do not expect the whole Communist Bloc to stay away from Seoul. "So far only Cuba has voiced support for North Korea. We don't expect that many countries to join them."

Tan Sri Hamzah said Malaysia will also make a clear stand on the issue of professionalism in Olympics. "We feel that IOC should not open the door wide for the professionals to compete in the Olympics.

"They should impose certain limitations as it would not be fair to the Third World countries."

Malaysia [is] expected to gather support from the Third World nations.

"There are two opposing camps. The pro-professionals led by America and the anti-professionals led by the communist bloc.

"We are taking the middle path. Meaning, allow the professionals but in certain sports only."

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CSO: 4200/531

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS CPM 57TH ANNIVERSARY

BK280445 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Editorial: "Fight to counter the Enemy's Counterrevolutionary War and Establish a Democratic Coalition Government"]

[Text] On 30 April this year, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] will commemorate the 57th anniversary of its noble struggle. The CPM, as the oldest party in the history of our country, has gone through five historical periods; the underground struggle before World War II, the anti-Japanese national liberation war, the postwar peaceful struggle, the anti-British national liberation war, and the on-going domestic revolutionary war. All this is a very noble and extremely difficult struggle which has elevated the patriotic and just wars waged in our country to a new and higher level. Not only has the CPM a noble past but it also has a bright future. The settlement of important problems and principal conflicts existing in our society and the achievement of complete national independence and total people's liberation must rely on the long-tested CPM leadership. A revolution is the driving force in history. The revolutionary spirit of the people of our country will definitely achieve final victory and a leap forward for our people. By then, our country will become a state with a democratic political system, advanced economy, prosperous culture, and a united and happy people. The bright future of the CPM is closely (?linked) with the bright future of the fatherland.

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the CPM in April 1980, the CPM Central Committee issued an important statement entitled "Long Live the CPM." The statement outlined the present special program of the CPM. Five years later, in keeping with the new domestic and foreign situation, the CPM Central Committee again issued a statement entitled "Fight for the Realization of the Special Present Program" on 29 April 1985. The statement outlined the party's policies on several present important problems and amended the party's present special program. The statement combined the party recommendations with the political and economic interests of the masses and called on the people of all nationalities from various walks of life to broadly unite to counter the enemy's counterrevolutionary war and establish a democratic coalition government.

Over the past 2 years, guided by this party statement, the CPM and the Malayan People's Army under its leadership have worked tirelessly in various fields and made enormous efforts to form a revolutionary force and encourage a revolutionary

situation. The struggle being waged by patriotic and democratic parties and people's organizations, patriots and democrats, and the oppressed and exploited masses to counter the anti-democratic policies of the Barisan Nasional Government, to defend the democratic rights of the people of all nationalities, and improve the standards of living of the people of all nationalities testify the appropriateness of the CPM's 29 April statement calling for a struggle to counter the enemy counterrevolutionary war and establish a democratic coalition government.

The dark aspects of the reactionary power of the bureaucrat and comprador capitalists in our country have been further exposed over the past 2 years. The Mahathir clique as the principal representative of the bureaucrat and comprador capitalists consolidated its dictatorial political power while stepping up economic plunder violently or deceitfully. Simultaneous with the excessive development of the clique's power and wealth, the country's economy was plunged into unprecedented crisis. The conditions of the poor working masses deprived of rights, and the poverty of all nationalities worsened. Social polarization developed in an unprecedented manner. The mahathir clique-controlled Barisan Nasional was outwardly strong, but the competition among the component parties and in fighting among various factions within these parties further sharpened. Corruption cases involving Barisan Nasional leaders and scandals involving senior officials emerged and increased. This caused the growing dissatisfaction by the masses of all nationalities with the reactionary power. As a result, the Mahathir clique was further weakened.

The Lee Kuan Yew clique of Singapore has been beset with economic crisis over 2 consecutive years. By stepping up the exploitation of the masses to free itself from the crisis, the confrontation between the Lee Kuan Yew clique and the masses was further sharpened. The myth that Singapore's well-being was the fruit of the intelligence and talent of the ruling clique has misfired, while the revelation of corruption scandals involving senior officials of the Lee Kuan Yew clique and its anti-democratic acts such as further restricting press freedom and persecuting opposition members of parliament has turned the clean and democratic government it boasted about into a mirage.

In short, both the Mahathir and Lee Kuan Yew cliques are increasingly unpopular for their reactionary power. The situation greatly favors the development of the patriotic and democratic movement of the people in our country. The reactionary forces will not step down from history by themselves. Efforts to counter the enemy's counterrevolutionary war and establish a democratic coalition government will primarily depend on the unity and struggle of patriotic and democratic parties and people's organizations, patriots and democrats in our country, and the broad masses of all nationalities. In its statement, the CPM clearly states that as a patriotic and democratic force, the CPM is willing together with patriotic and democratic parties and the broad masses, to make efforts to counter the enemy's counterrevolutionary war and establish a democratic coalition government. As a patriotic and democratic party, the CPM will join such a democratic coalition government and fight for democracy and the well-being of our country.

On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the CPM, the people of all nationalities are enormously proud of the existence of this noble party. The situation is in favor of the people and against the reactionary forces. Let us together do our best to counter the enemy's counterrevolutionary war and establish a democratic coalition government! Let us move forward valiantly along the bright path charted by the CPM!

/12232

CSO: 4200/531

BRIEFS

**MONGOLIAN, OMAN AMBASSADORS**--On receiving the credentials from the new Mongolian ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Buyantyn Dashtseren, on 15 April, his majesty the king said Malaysia is interested in establishing trade and economic relations with Mongolia but the two nations face a challenge due to the geophysical position of the two nations as trade between the two nations are carried out through a third country. However, he expressed the hope that this would not hamper the two nations from achieving their objectives. During the same ceremony, his majesty the king also received the credentials from the new Oman ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Salim Muhammad al-Qusaybi. The the new Oman abmassador, his majesty said that relations between the two countries have been good all along due to the exchange of visits at the ministerial and official level. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 16 Apr 87 p 36 BK] /12232

**YOUTH LEADER RESIGNS**--Encik Anwar Ibrahim officially resigned as the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] youth chief on 23 April and handed over his duties to Datuk Najib Tun Abdul Razak. Datuk Sri Najib will be acting the UMNO youth chief till next year when election for the youth movement will be held. Encik Anwar said it is time for him to leave the UMNO youth wing and give more serious attention to the main body of the UMNO. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Apr 87 BK] /12232

**CLANDESTINE BROADCASTING TO STOP**--Beloved listeners! The Chinese, Malay, and Tamil language broadcast of our radio will be discontinued effective 27 April 1987. On this occasion, we want to extend our gratitude and respect to comrades and friends who have thus far paid attention and loved our radio as well as provided various kinds of support to our radio. We also want to extend our deepest respect to all comrades who have thus far [words indistinct] and defended their own [word indistinct]. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1300 GMT 26 Apr 87] /12232

**CPM NEGOTIATING SURRENDER**--Thai authorities are reported to be negotiating with the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya, CPM, concerning surrender of its remaining force of about 800 terrorists after two mass defections. Deputy Permanent Secretary of Interior Prakit Uttamot was today quoted as saying this. Last Tuesday [28 April], 539 men surrendered to the Thai Army in the southern province of Yala. The terrorists, who showed up in green jungle fatigues wearing Chinese-style caps with red stars, were part of the CPM Marxist-Leninist faction. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 May 87 BK] /12232

**GRENADE ATTACK REPORTED AGAINST BACOLOD BISHOP**

**Attack Follows Church-Military Tension**

HK280149 Hong Kong AFP in English 0142 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, 28 April (AFP)--A grenade hurled by an unknown assassin missed the influential Roman Catholic bishop of this central city Tuesday, the local police chief said.

Bishop Antonio Fortich, chief monitor of a 60-day nationwide Christmas truce between the Philippine Government and communist rebels, was unhurt by a fragmentation grenade that exploded 5 meters (16 feet) from his quarters in a seminary, Colonel Herman Plotena said.

The attack occurred barely 4 days after President Corazon Aquino in a visit here tried to patch up differences between Bishop Fortich, a key mediator in her failed efforts to strike a political settlement with leftist rebels, and his opponents in the local military and Negros elite.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack. Police have so far named no suspects.

The police chief said it was "definitely an attempt on the bishop's life" and offered to provide an escort for the 73-year-old prelate.

But Bishop Fortich rejected the offer and told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "nobody is after me."

"I will not be trapped by fear. We have no enemies."

The bishop has been embroiled in bitter disputes for years with the military and right-wing sugar planters here on Negros Island, a major arena of the 18-year-old leftist rebellion.

He has been labelled a communist by critics, and this month came to the defense of 35 Negros priests accused by the military of being members of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Colonel Plotena said the grenade was an "apple-type" piece of Vietnam war vintage, which has been used by the military and communist New People's Army rebels "but not the police."

The bishop moved to the seminary after his official residence in Bacolod Plaza was burned down by a mysterious fire in January 1985.

Col Plotena said only a miscalculation by the grenade's thrower prevented it from hitting the bishop. It bounced off the roof of the building where the prelate lived, hit a tree, then exploded on a courtyard, he added.

Negros priests who held an emergency meeting after the explosion expressed fears for thier own lives, particularly those working in the countryside.

#### Police Probe Continues

HK290411 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Police probers are digging for leads into the grenade attack on the residence of Bishop Antonio Fortich in Bacolod. One side being explored is the political motive. Bishop Fortich is known for advocating human rights and land reform. Some quarters have accused him of being a leftist sympathizer. Fortich advocates continued meetings with rebels for peace and reconciliation. He has also been reported to have collated evidence of alleged human rights violations by the military. A parish priest in Bacolod said he is certain that the grenade attack was aimed at Bishop Fortich. Witnesses said they heard a car speed away after the blast. The explosion took place shortly after midnight last Monday. It shattered windowpanes and caused cracks of the bishop's palace. No one was hurt however. Fortich was resting in his room at the time.

#### 'Tigre' Claims

HK291209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1159 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, 29 April (AFP)--A man saying he spoke for a shadowy rightwing group called "Tigre" claimed credit Wednesday for a failed assassination bid on the Roman Catholic bishop of this central city.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), meanwhile, condemned the attempt, in which a grenade blast narrowly missed the bedroom of Bishop Antonio Fortich shortly after midnight Monday.

The Bacolod police chief said they had yet to establish the authenticity of the tape-recorded message, received by a pro-military radio announcer here.

A man on the tape said in a hoarse whisper in local dialect that the attack was justified "because we are tired of the hypocrisy of Fortich and his priests, who denounce human rights violations of the military but not of the NPA," the communist New People's Army.

The man also accused human rights lawyers and the media of "adding fuel to the situation in Negros" Island.

An armed anti-communist vigilante group calling itself "El Tigre" surfaced in this Negros capital last month and vowed to protect sugar planters and their estates from the NPA. It was not known whether "Tigre" and "El Tigre" were the same group.

The taped claim was followed Wednesday by a spate of apparently organized callers who questioned the church's activities in the sugar-producing island.

Bishop Fortich, who was unhurt, is an outspoken proponent of land reform in the troubled sugar-producing central island of Negros, where jobless workers swell the ranks of the rebel movement.

The 73 year-old prelate, who served as chief monitor of a 60-day nationwide truce between soldiers and the NPA, has aroused the ire of the military and rich sugar planters for criticizing human rights violations by the military.

Bacolod Police Chief Colonel Herman Plotena told reporters "leftists" could have been behind the grenade attack. He speculated that the rebels and their sympathizers could have been angered by a visit the bishop made to soldiers and wives of a camp overrun by the NPA.

But Bishop Fortich told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at his home Wednesday: "I doubt that."

"No bombing, not even killing will stop the church from carrying out its mission of preferential option for the poor," the bishop said.

He added that some 120 priests are preparing a letter to be carried by the vicar general, Monsignor Josefino Iledan, to President Corazon Aquino.

The NDF, which includes the NPA, Wednesday condemned the attack on the bishop as "diabolical and cowardly."

A written NDF statement, signed by Roman Catholic priest-turned-NPA rebel Frank Fernandez, said the attack was intended "to take away the life of a minister of God."

#### Christian Group Claims Attack

HK300529 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] An anticommunist Christian group claimed responsibility for the grenade attack on the home of Bishop Antonio Fortich in Bacolod City. The group calls itself (Kalima) Kristiano Contra sa Komunismo [Christians Against Communism]. It made the admission in a taped message to station DYRH in Bacolod. The group said it exploded the grenade to denounce what it called the hypocrisy of Bishop Fortich.

## Church-Military Tension Affecting Negros Economy

HK281135 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Apr 87 p 24

[By reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] Bacolod City--Tension between the church and the military is ripping apart the already fragile social fabric in Negros Occidental and threatens to retard efforts of the provincial government to rebuild its ravaged economy.

Tension is seen largely as being caused by the continuing insurgency problem and the differences between local church and military leaders in their perception of and approach to this problem.

On one hand, the military is launching an all-out campaign consistent with the national government's hardline approach against the insurgents. On the other, the local church hierarchy continues to regard rebels and their sympathizers as victims of human rights violation by the military.

In the middle is a civilian government headed by appointed Governor Daniel Lacson who is pulling his hair apart in exasperation at the brickbats thrown by the military and church at each other.

Lacson bewails the tension between both camps and says the uptrend in the economy which began last year may yet be reversed if the conflict between church and military leaders is unresolved.

For the first time in 8 years, the province's economy is starting to look less dim.

Lacson seems to be gaining some successes in pulling sugar planters away from virtual dependence on sugar to diversification of crops. Investors have also started putting money into the province again.

As indicators of a perked-up economy in the province, Lacson cited the 40 percent rise in beer sales, 30 percent in softdrinks and 70 percent in electrical supplies. There is also a 20 percent increase in the volume of cargo in and out of the province in the last quarter of the previous year.

The picture has certainly brightened up for the province whose fortunes crashed with the decline of prices in the world market and the drastic cut of the U.S. quotas for Philippine sugar.

The slump in Negros' economy also caused the rise in insurgency which enjoyed popular support especially among the mass of workers here until Ferdinand Marcos' ouster and Corazon Aquino's assumption to power last year.

The reason for the persistent insurgency in Negros is attributed by Bishop Antonio Fortich to the perception by the rebels that the national government is dragging its feet in carrying out a comprehensive and genuine land reform program.

In a province where most of the land is owned by a few and the majority of the people till the soil, the question of land ownership is particularly a bitter one.

Lacson is trying to assuage the restiveness of the landless in the province by recommending a land-sharing scheme to take the place of a more comprehensive land program that has yet to be legislated by congress.

The Lacson scheme would have 60 percent of existing sugar lands in Negros planted to sugar to service domestic needs and meet external market obligation, 30 percent for crops other than sugar and 10 percent to be purchased by the government from landowners and sold to workers which they could use for their families' consumption and as additional income.

Though favorably considered by President Aquino, the scheme is being resisted by a large number of sugar planters in the province.

He pointed out that "those sugar planters who continue resisting a substantial alteration in the system of land ownership in Negros do not seem to realize that their very survival depends on how fast they can adopt to the urgent demands of a volatile changing society like ours here in Negros."

/12232  
CSO: 4200/537

**SOLDIER JAILED FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE**

BK220358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Singapore, 22 April (AFP)--The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) has jailed a conscript for 2 years for passing a photocopy of a classified document to "a big foreign power," a military news bulletin available Wednesday said.

The SAF monthly PIONEER did not identify the country that received the services of Ashokan Somasundaram while he was doing his national service as a clerk in the orderly room of the artillery reserve training centre in 1985.

It said the youth, while reproducing some SAF classified documents on duty, made an extra copy which he spirited out. He was charged on 13 March this year with unauthorized disclosure of information and tried by a military court.

Further details about the conscript and the circumstances or the motives for the misdemeanour he was convicted of were not available.

All able-bodied male Singapore citizens and foreigners permanently resident here are liable for conscription into the military or paramilitary units for 24 to 30 months at age 18 and to be called up on reserve duty in later years.

Foreign military sources suggested the leaked information might have been relatively insignificant for the punishment to be so light and for there to be no official statement on the affair except for a news brief in the PIONEER.

/12232

CSO: 4200/532

BRIEFS

TIES WITH SOLOMON ISLANDS--Singapore today established diplomatic ties with the Solomon Islands in the Pacific. A Foreign Ministry statement said the governments of the two countries are convinced that the setting up the diplomatic ties would contribute to better understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 87 BK] /12232

TURKISH BILATERAL TIES, TRADE--The visiting Turkish foreign minister, Mr Vahit Halefoglu, believes his country and Singapore have laid the foundation for close cooperation and businessmen should take advantage of it. He made this point after meeting his Singapore counterpart, Mr Khanabalan, for talks on economic and trade cooperation. The Turkish minister said both countries support liberal international trade and are against protectionism. Mr Halefoglu is the first Turkish foreign minister to visit Singapore. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK] /12232

SUHARTO CONGRATULATED--Mr Lee Kuan Yew has congratulated President Suharto in the outcome of the recent general election in Indonesia. The ruling GOLKAR [Functional Group] Party won a larger and more decisive majority than in previous elections. The prime minister said this shows the Indonesian people have clearly reaffirmed their commitments to Pancasila as the basis of national unity and progress. Mr Lee also said he looks forward to the continuing cooperation and the strengthening of relations between them in particular, to work for the success of ASEAN summit later this year. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 87 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/532

THAILAND

CARTOON SPOOFS FOREIGN MINISTER AS U.S. PUPPET

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Mar 87 p 3

[Cartoon]



Key: 1. My puppet.

2. U.S. secretary of state threatens Thailand over Thailand's expulsion to Laos of 38 Mong refugees who entered the country illegally.

11943

CSO: 4207/181

WEEKLY REBUTS MP SURIN CHARGE ON PREM'S ISOC CONTROL

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 22-28 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The ISOC in the View of MPs"]

[Excerpts] Dr Surin Phitsuwan, a Democrat Party MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province and the secretary to the Speaker of the House, told reporters that a group of MPs has monitored the changes made in the structure of the Internal Security Operations Command, or ISOC as it is called. These MPs feel that these changes are even more frightening than a coup. Because this is a plan to concentrate power in stages within the framework of the constitution. Thus, no one dares oppose this, and few seem to realize what this means.

As for the position of director of anticommunist activities, who serves as head of the ISOC, this is not anything new, because Gen Prem held this position in the past. This position was turned over to the RIA CINC during the period that Gen Athit Kamlangk served as RIA CINC. The position then went to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the present RIA CINC. Thus, there is nothing strange about the fact that Gen Prem again holds this position.

Some MPs are trying to portray the changes in the structure of the ISOC as an attempt to build political power. But in our view, their fears are unfounded. The ISOC was established more than 20 years ago. During this period, no prime minister has ever tried to use this position to formulate national administrative policy or concentrate power in his hands. The government's administration of the country must be carried on based on the constitution. That is, things must be supervised by or have the approval of the House of Representatives.

In our view, there is nothing to worry about regardless of what changes are made in the ISOC as long as the majority of the MPs carry out their duties properly and consider the interests and rights of the people.

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CSO: 4207/178

ARMY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, CIVIL AFFAIRS, PROFILED

Bangkok NAM THANG in Thai 16-22 Feb 87 pp 21, 22

[Unattributed report: "Lt Gen Arun Priwattham, the Pink General"]

[Text] Of all the officers in the Royal Thai Army, very few have had an unhappy life or been so absorbed in one thing that they have lacked happiness and avoided the pleasures of life. One of these men is Lt Gen Arun Priwattham, the army assistant chief of staff for civil affairs.

In the past, very few people had heard about this officer. But today, his role has increased greatly. In particular, now that he is involved in civil affairs activities, which require him to deal with the public, his name is much more familiar to people. Lt Gen Arun served in the 2d Army Region throughout most of his military career. When he was a colonel, he served as the chief of intelligence. Thus, he is quite close to Gen Prem Tinsulanon. After serving as the chief of intelligence, he was appointed deputy commander of the 2d Combat Support Headquarters, which is located across from Prem's house in Korat. After that, he was promoted to commander.

In the military reshuffle of 1986, after Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut became the RIA CINC, Lt Gen Arun was transferred to Bangkok and appointed assistant chief of staff for civil affairs. He works with Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan, the deputy chief of staff of the army, who oversees civil affairs activities.

Lt Gen Arun Priwattham is a member of CRMA (Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy) Class 3. He has risen higher than other members of his class. And in just the short period that he has held this position, he has been in the news several times. He is like the shadow of the RIA CINC. Together with Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan, he reviewed the tape of the interview with Gen Athit Kamlangak at Army Television Channel 5 before permission was granted to air the interview.

Another important task for which Lt Gen Arun is responsible is the purchase of paddy based on the policy of the RIA CINC. NAM THANG has had few opportunities to meet this officer. But from the contact that we have had with him, it is clear that he has a very nice disposition. He is very frank and open just like

generals of the past who had great prestige. What is certain is that if Gen Arun were in the command line, his subordinates would have great affection for him.

On 26 January 1987, his attractive residence on Sanaothip Lane, Tiwanon Road, was filled with people who had come to help him celebrate his 55th birthday. This party also had political overtones. Because that same day, Dr Athit Urairat announced his resignation as governor of the Metropolitan Water Works Authority. And that evening, he attended this party. Lt Gen Arun greeted his guests with a warm smile. He also welcomed reporters in a very friendly manner. No other general has ever given reporters such a friendly welcome.

The party was attended by soldiers, police officials, businessmen, movie stars, and others. The thing that impressed the guests the most was Gen Arun himself. He was dressed in a pair of black jeans and a pink long-sleeved shirt. The design on his shirt pocket was that of an eagle with wings spread. Lt Gen Arun said that pink is his lucky color, because he was born on a Tuesday. He said that he wears this color every year on his birthday. And everyone in his house, including his wife, children, and military orderlies, had to wear something pink on his birthday. Some of the guests knew that pink is his lucky color and so they, too, wore something pink. As for the eagle embroidered on his shirt, Lt Gen Arun said that at the beginning of 1986, a monk for whom he has great respect told him that the eagle is his personal symbol and that it will lead him to success. The monk gave him a wooden carving of an eagle to put in his office at home. Ever since then, he has considered the eagle with outstretched wings to be a personal symbol.

"I don't know why the eagle is connected to me, because I was born in 1931, the Year of the Goat," said Lt Gen Arun looking down at his shirt pocket. He added that "this is supposed to be an eagle. But my friends all say it is a chicken." This is the amusing story that the "pink general" told to reporters that evening.

The party is over now. But there will definitely be another party on this day next year. And it will probably be an even bigger party, because this general, the "pink general," is a very likable person.

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CSO: 4207/178

## TOP NSC, MOI OFFICIALS CONTINUE REBUTTALS ON REFUGEES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Mar 87 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Thailand Responds to U.S. Charges That Thailand Lacks Humanitarian Feelings"]

[Text] On 20 March, Mr Suwit Sutthanukun, the secretary general of the National Security Council (NSC), talked with SIAM RAT about the expulsion of 38 Mong from Ban Winai in Pak Chom District, Loei Province. He said that the Ministry of Interior investigated this. The Ministry of Interior is responsible for looking after the refugees. There are immigration laws and policies on refugees. This was considered from the standpoint of humanitarianism and from the standpoint of our national security and national interests.

Mr Suwit said that we deported these people to Laos because they had entered the country illegally and because it was felt that they might cause problems for us. However, they were not turned over to Lao officials. There are now about 42,000 Mong refugees at the Ban Winai Center. Many of these are here illegally.

Mr Suwit said that the United States has not filed a protest with the Thai government about this matter. The only thing is that the U.S. secretary of state has said that a protest will be filed if the charges made by some American congressmen are found to be true. They have charged that Thailand turned the Mong refugees over to Lao military officials. On 19 March, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand met with Sublieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, the deputy minister of foreign affairs. It is expected that the U.S. ambassador will report the results of the meeting to his government.

Mr Suwit also said that Mr Souban Salitthirat, the Lao deputy minister of foreign affairs, and his party will visit Thailand on 24 March. The Thai delegates who will negotiate with the Lao delegation will hold a meeting on 23 March. The two sides will discuss relations between the two countries. This Lao official postponed his trip to Thailand once before.

In his capacity as the director of refugee centers, Mr Charoenchit Na Songkhla, the deputy under secretary of interior for security, talked with reporters about the expulsion of these Mong. He said that we had the right to

do this and that this was an internal matter. We took this action in the interests of national security. This was done as ordered by the NSC. Mr Charoenchit said that these people entered Thailand illegally. Besides this, these were evil people who trafficked in narcotics. They once shot and killed a policeman. The United States cannot charge that Thailand has violated the human rights of these people.

In his capacity as the deputy director of refugee centers, Ministry of Interior, Mr Mr Wirachai Naeobunniang, the director of the Information and Foreign Affairs Division, Office of the Under Secretary, Ministry of Interior, said that refugees who come to Thailand must inform district officials and the local police, who will decide whether they can be allowed in as refugees. However, it was learned that the more than 100 Mong who had entered the country did not report themselves to district officials or the local police. We have deported 38 of these Mong. The other 70 are being detained at the police station and will be deported, too. These people had bad intentions. People who enter the country must report in to officials; otherwise, they will be considered to have bad intentions.

Mr Wirachai said that we did not do anything wrong. People can't say that we violated these people's human rights. Before any action is taken, we have to consider our national security and the human rights issue. But this case concerned our national security.

Mr Wirachai said that there would not have been any problem if these Mong had reported to Thai officials when they entered the country. Because people who enter the country are not deported immediately. Such matters must be handled in stages. At present, there are about 97 Mong who wanted to live at Ban Winai and who hired seven Thai to take them to the Ban Winai refugee center. We must deport these people. The seven Thai will be prosecuted.

A reporter asked whether these refugees would be expelled to a safe area. Mr Wirachai replied that he does not know. All he knows is that they will be expelled. We have not contacted Lao military officials about taking these people. We contact them officially only in cases in which people volunteer to return. How can people charge that we have violated these people's human rights? What gives them the right to criticize us like this?

The reporter asked whether the United States is meddling in our internal affairs. Mr Wirachai said that we don't want to use the word "meddle," because that would hurt our friendly relations with the United States. As for the charge that we have refused to allow U.S. officials to interview these Mong, we admit this. But "what gives the United States the right to do this? They have never asked permission. What gives them the right to interview these people? Before the United States takes in refugees, it goes through a lengthy legal process. Doesn't Thailand have the right to do this, too?"

Mr Wirachai said that U.S. officials once interviewed refugees in Nakhon Phanom, and many of the refugees failed the interview even though many of them had relatives living in the United States. Is this American humanitarianism? The reporter asked this matter will be reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Wirachai said that it wouldn't, because the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs has already responded to this. The Ministry of Interior will send a report to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which has protested Thailand's action. The report will emphasize that these Mong are illegal refugees who entered the country with bad intentions.

Mr Wirachai said that he will visit Ban Winai in 2-3 days. If he finds that more refugees have entered the country under similar circumstances, they will be deported, too. And after 30 March, the interview period will not be extended, because the Ministry of Interior will take it to mean that no third country will accept these refugees.

11943

CSO: 4207/178

MP SURIN CLARIFIES ISOC REMARKS; BIOGRAPHIC DETAILS NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 22-28 Mar 87 pp 54, 55

[Interview with Mr Surin Phitsuwan, the secretary to the Speaker of the House and an MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] You discussed the ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] issue in another interview. Would you clarify your remarks so that the people understand?

[Answer] To be frank, I am upset. I got an inkling of what was happening on Thursday when I read a story in the BANGKOK WORLD. The story said that a meeting had been held and that the under secretaries of several important ministries had been invited. The story said that an attempt was being made to change the structure of the ISOC to enable it to play a greater role in the political struggle against the communists. This story upset me greatly. During lunch the next day, I told the the Speaker of the House (Mr Chuan Likphai) that I was upset about this and that I wanted to know what was going on. I tied this to the things that various people have been saying. Also, people have said that we have won the armed struggle and that we must now wage a political struggle. And then the structure of the ISOC was changed and senior government officials became involved. The story made the headlines on Friday. I couldn't wait any longer. I talked with the Speaker and voiced a word of warning.

I feel that an attempt is being made to wrest responsibility for formulating policy from the elected politicians, from the political parties, and from the MPs. Instead, they will set the policies themselves. I have watched things. I have not said much, but I have constantly thought that there are certain major issues that concern changing the structure and the system. I would like to discuss these things, such as this issue.

I have studied various ministries, such as the ministries of interior, education, and defense. The regular government officials definitely have great power in formulating policies. Almost every minister complains that it is very difficult to exert any pressure on these people and that it is very difficult to solve problems for the villagers. If these people do not like a policy, they find ways to block it. These are the people who will be in the ISOC. These are the people who will serve as advisors or who will serve on the

policy committee. I think that this is going beyond the bounds of what is proper based on the system that we set up and to which we agreed based on the constitution.

We have held elections based on this constitution three times now. People in general have agreed to this form. The parliament, the administration, and the judiciary are supposed to do things within the framework of this constitution. They are stepping out of bounds, because they are grabbing [power]. "Stealing" is too strong a word. But they are making a grab. The politicians may not be aware of this. It isn't necessary to make a big issue of this like the matter of revising the constitution. But with just two or three orders, including Order 66/23 and several other things.... I don't think that we should ignore this. I am trying to analyze this in a scholarly manner. Because looking at it this way, it can be seen that this is a major structural change. If we look at this superficially, we may overlook things and think that the changes have already been made. A week ago, Khukrit (Pramot) discussed this in the BANGKOK POST. His remarks were much stronger than mine. He said that if this system is put into effect, it will be tantamount to having a presidium. It will be the same as having a small council in back of the large council. And the monarchy will be just a symbol.

This system can be compared to a giant octopus that is extending its tentacles to grab hold of every unit in society. This is the real issue. I am afraid that those who formulated this plan may have forgotten that we did not defeat the communists with guns but with an open policy, a policy of compromise, forgiveness, and mutual patience. That is, we won with a policy of accepting each other and giving each other a chance. As for establishing an administrative system under this huge and powerful organization, things may not be clear yet. But I regard this as a very alarming sign. It's as if we are closing society and limiting ourselves. In effect, this is a dictatorship.

[Question] Is this what the RIA CINC means by a revolution?

[Answer] I think that this is part of it. I feel sure that this is part of it. He is concerned only about efficiency and security. From his standpoint, those are the most important things. In a democracy, there is efficiency and security but at a slower pace. This is because there are 52 million people. To have speed and maximum efficiency and security, you probably have to have a system in which power is concentrated, which is what things are like in many other countries. I think that it is very important to remember that we won by being generous. Now, people want to win the political struggle using narrow measures. We should give much thought to this. This will lead to defeat. We are so afraid of them that we are using measures that we know are ineffective. That is, we want to use control measures to control every unit and force them to act in accord with the policies of the power center. This is impossible. This is just not possible in this society. If this is done, it will be a return to the time of totalitarianism. There will be internal decay and opposition. This will lead to the creation of a power center and other power poles. The Communist Party of Thailand, which we have defeated, might recover, because that would be the people's only option.

[Question] Do you think that they are just using the communists as an excuse to make these changes?

[Answer] Yes. I think that this is the source of the problem. It is said that we must fight the communists politically. They say that the security sector must get involved in politics and provide political guidance. That is just an excuse. This is just a tactic that is being used to gain control and direct things.

[Question] Can the conflicts within the political parties and the efficiency of the politicians be used as an excuse to claim that the people are tired of these things and that they will accept these changes?

[Answer] I have great sympathy for the prime minister. I sympathize with the government, too. Look at the prime minister. The political parties and legislators who supported him, provided him with moral support, and gave him guidance on political matters are now very weak. The people who are close to him now and whom he trusts are all from the security faction, or they are senior government officials. Those who are close to him can be arranged in a line. Thus, the prime minister is in a very embarrassing position. He holds a position that he supposedly obtained through the democratic process. But unlike in the past, his democratic base is now quite weak. In this situation, to be the leader of the government and hold this position, he must have people whom he can use and people who are ready to provide guidance. This is frustrating. He is turning away from those whom he can trust and who have been with him a long time. He is turning away from these elected officials. This is natural.

It can be said that this is because the people are bored and because democracy is disorganized. Because of this, the people support this policy and want tighter control. This is the argument that is made. But I think that this conclusion is wrong. The question is, do the people realize that the measures being taken to change the structure of this important security unit will affect their rights and freedoms? The people haven't been told this even though they have the right to know. As I said earlier, they are doing things in a very clever way. They are formulating airtight plans in stages using prime ministerial orders. They can implement things one at a time. They can do everything. But the politicians don't have a chance to do anything, and they don't have the right to check things. These are the things that the people don't know about. They haven't had a chance to check things and learn the details. My duty, the duty of MPs, the duty of those in a democracy, and this includes those in the security faction, is to explain this matter to the people. Doing things in secret will just lead to conflicts and mutual suspicion. There will be doubts about whether this program can solve the country's problems. If things aren't clear, there is no way to determine for sure whether the people will accept this.

[Question] You said that you sympathized with the prime minister because parliament is now so weak. You seem to have forgotten that he came from the security faction and that he is again turning to that faction.

[Answer] This is a very important point, and I am glad that you raised this issue. He is shaped by the surrounding environment, which concerns security. He has sacrificed his personal happiness to help defend the country and maintain the nation's sovereignty and security. He has said that he is a part of the security faction. This can't be denied. He has participated in the activities and coordinated things for 7 years now. He has served as the head of the government and cooperated with the legislature. He has tried to get the security faction to meet the legislative faction halfway. I think that has done many things to benefit the country. But an even greater effort must be made to get the two factions to understand each other and respect the roles and duties of each other. When there is a conflict and the two factions don't trust each other, efforts must be made to get the two factions to meet each other halfway. An effort must be made to get each side to take another step or two and get them to work together. It's only natural that he has to rely on the security faction. I understand that.

[Question] Does what has happened prove that those who were supposedly trying to draw the security faction into democracy were not really sincere?

[Answer] We cannot measure the intentions or sincerity of a person. This depends on the situation and existing conditions. He is sincere. This is his intention as far as the situation will permit. It's like a ceramicist. The ceramicist has to have raw materials, that is, he has to have clay. If the clay is too runny, he can't produce a pot. During the past period, the clay has been good. But right now, there is too much moisture and so people are hesitating. Those who stress security are coming to the forefront again. At the same time, our legislative branch has split apart. People recognize this.

But the important point is that the situation is not so bad as to require a complete change in the structure. As Professor Khukrit said, if they do this, the resulting political system will be totally different from what we have had in the past. This is a very clear explanation.

[Question] Even though the situation is not that bad, that could still be their objective. Perhaps they are just using these conflicts to achieve their objectives.

[Answer] That's possible. This is people's understanding. When the situation is like this, people try to take advantage of the situation. But I would prefer it if the two sides showed respect for each other. I would like to see both sides make changes and show sincerity given their situation. We are very sincere about wanting to improve the efficiency and quality of the legislative branch and enabling it to participate in formulating and implementing policies. At the same time, we have expectations concerning the other factions. The factions should give each other a chance. The House of Representatives wants the same things as the other factions, particularly the security faction. Everyone wants security. Everyone wants peace and prosperity. The question is, what does it mean to have security? What methods must be used to achieve security? What methods must be used to distribute income. These are the things about which people disagree. There are 347 MPs and so there are 347 views. There is no framework for coordinating the various views in order to increase efficiency. We are making an effort. We need time.

We have to be given a chance. There must be give and take. Sometimes, the criticisms are very strong. It depends on the person and atmosphere at the time. But this faction is sincere. It has confidence based on what it has received from the people.

[Question] Would you tell us about your educational and work background before you got into politics?

[Answer] I am from the countryside. I attended a temple school. I was born in Po Nao. I completed lower secondary school at the Benchamarachuthit School. I was interested in languages and sociology and so I had to transfer to a provincial school for girls named Kalayani Sithammarat. I graduated from secondary school with honors in the arts stream. I took the test and was admitted to the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University. My ambition was to become a district officer (laughs). I received an AFS scholarship and went to the United States for a year. During my year in the United States, I learned how to speak English and how to type in English. After returning to Thailand, I studied with Professor Sane (Chamrik) in the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University, for 2 years. I was then given a scholarship to study at Claremont College in California, where I earned my bachelor's degree, with honors, in political science, political theory, and philosophy. My thesis won top honors. After I finished my thesis, my advisor asked me if I wanted to continue my studies at Harvard. I said, "don't be crazy." He said that that was the only school that offered a program in the field in which I was interested. I said that I couldn't get in there because I didn't know anyone and didn't have the money.

I had been accepted by UCLA [University of California at Los Angeles] and so I planned to work in Los Angeles. But I filled out an application [for Harvard] and then toured Europe for 2 months. When I returned to Thailand, there was a letter waiting saying that I had been accepted by Harvard. I was very excited about studying there. Friends gave me money for the flight. They said that I should not turn down this opportunity. I worked in the summer painting buildings and earned more than \$1,000 for that trip to Europe. My advisor at Claremont gave me enough money for 1 year. I worked at a variety of jobs to earn money. I cleaned bank offices and emptied wastebaskets. I applied to Thammasat University for a Rockefeller grant and did research in Cairo for 18 months. I learned to speak and read the Arab language fairly well. After returning to Thailand, I worked for the NATION REVIEW for 2 years and taught at Thammasat University. I made a trip to the United States as a special advisor of parliament. I had the good fortune to have a chance to work with Madam Ferraro. I served as a foreign affairs advisor. I learned a lot about her work methods and principles. After I returned to Thailand, the BANGKOK POST asked me to write a column. Then parliament was dissolved. Without my ever agreeing, it was announced in the newspaper that in Nakhon Sithammarat, Suphatra would run in Constituency 2 and Surin would run in Constituency 1 (laughs). And so today, whenever I am asked when I decided to run, I have to say that I never decided. They simply announced this in the newspaper. I didn't want to make trouble for them by withdrawing. And so today, I am an MP.

[Question] Then actually, you did not intend to run for office.

[Answer] I was very interested, but I was not sure whether I had the right personality for this. I was not sure whether I could get along with the others. I hesitated. But at the same time, I never abandoned my election zone. I never moved to Bangkok.

I did not make the decision. And now that I am an MP, I feel that the challenges are very great. When I was a professor, I earned 6-7,000 baht but always had some money left over each month to put in the bank. But now that I am an MP, even though I earn 18,000 baht as an MP plus a small salary, I don't have any money left in my savings account (laughs). I have about a 1,000 baht left. That's all. How can I explain this to the people and to my friends. My friends have given me a lot of help. Senior people in business circles, people who admire my column, and government officials in various ministries, bureaus, and departments with whom I am acquainted have given me much help. I did not think that it would be easy. Thus, I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the people of my constituency for giving me this opportunity. I must do everything that I can to repay them.

11943

CSO: 4207/181

BRIEFS

FOOD RELIEF FROM AUSTRALIA--Australia is to provide rice worth just under \$400,000 [Australian dollars] in emergency food aid for Vanuatu. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, announced that the rice would be provided under the World Food Program emergency operation following cyclone "Uma" which struck Vanuatu in February. Much of Vanuatu's community and rural infrastructure was destroyed by cyclone "Uma," resulting in critical food shortages. The Australian Development Assistance Bureau will arrange the shipping of the 810 tons of rice which forms part of Australia's 1986-87 contribution to the international emergency food reserve. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 87] /9365

CSO: 4200/526

## NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON HEALTH CARE FOR TROOPS

BK271604 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 87, p 3

[Article by Le The Trung, rector of the Military Medican Institute: "Take Care of Soldiers' Health"]

[Text] The military medical corps is a branch closely attached to the army which helps guard the most treasured value of human life--health. Only in good health can troops work, produce, fight well, and develop their creativity. The social and economic results of the task of protecting the health of the people in general and of troops in particular are harmoniously combined with each other.

What are the problems which now exist in caring for troops' health? What is the motive force that can advance this task? Through the years of practical work at forward combat and combat standby units, we have found noteworthy points concerning the situation of health and internal diseases among armed forces members. Some diseases in units, such as beriberi, involve nutrition. In some localities, they occur in apparently epidemic forms such as beriberi and neuritis followed by organic atrophy. In some cases, they affected even the brain and heart. Cadres of the military medical institute have examined, treated, and studied more than 1,000 cases of beriberi. Through on-the-spot investigation, we have determined that nutrition is the cause of the abovementioned disease because it did not meet the combat and work conditions at the units. The quality of rice and other foodstuffs has decreased for many reasons. Troops have not received adequate rations of food and the quantity of Vitamin B-1 has decreased.

In some areas, types of persistent and virulent malaria causing patients to urinate globulin, have ranked among the most prevalent internal diseases. This raises the need to continually study the task of prevention through many more effective measures. Treatment must also be emphasized for more effectiveness at a time when Malaria parasites are appearing to become increasingly immune to medicines, even those medicines previously considered as effective for malaria patients who are malnourished, anemic, or wounded.

For many years, skin diseases have persisted in many units. Teams of cadres specializing in skin diseases and fungi from the army medical institute have intensively conducted clinical research and experiments in many units. Realities have allowed us to affirm that the most prevalent cases of skin diseases

are ringworms, scabies (including infected scabies), and infected skin inflammation. It is clear that the spread of these diseases is related to individual and collective hygienic conditions. At the same time, there should be a considerable quantity of medicines to treat these diseases.

Such internal diseases as diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhagic fever, pink eye, influenza, and encephalitis are also noted in some army units.

In some mountainous areas where neck sacroma is dominant among the people, the question of prevention of this disease must also be raised to protect cadres and combatants.

Along with the primary duty of national defense, our troops are charged with the tasks of productive labor and economic building. Some elements of the armed forces are assigned the task of participating in labor at various targeted project sites of the state. Cadres and workers of quite a large number of national defense factories are regularly in contact with noxious factors. The question of researching occupational diseases (prevention and treatment) must be raised in order to ensure the preservation of the valuable asset of production, the health of the technical labor force. Scientific cadres from the institute have observed the circumstances, environment, and working conditions of an army unit inside a tunnel at the Song Da hydroelectric project site. After several years of on-the-spot research, the following factors have been noted inside the tunnel: Humidity almost reaches the saturation point (92-100 percent), difference in temperature from the outside is 4-6 degrees Celsius, ventilation is very poor ranging from 0.2 to 0.4 meters per second, lighting is very poor (6-11 lux), the pH degree of water in the tunnel is very high (pH12), and particularly, the level of carbon monoxide is 1.5 times higher than the authorized level (30-45mg/m<sup>3</sup> compared to the authorized level of 20mg/m<sup>3</sup>). We have proposed measures to ensure the health and improve the working conditions for the unit members.

In watching the drivers of 32-ton trucks transporting coal in Quang Ninh during the sunny days of June and July, we found out that the temperature in the truck cabin was as high as 50 degrees Celsius. Scientific cadres from the institute observed that such high temperatures adversely affect the health of drivers and might create labor accidents.

We also have proposed appropriate remedial measures.

Through our many years of follow-up on the health of workers at a number of national defense enterprises, we have detected many work factors which need more attention as well as many commonly-known occupation diseases (such as skin allergies, rhinitis, sore throats with swollen glands, bronchitis, pneumoconiosis, mental disorders, nervous breakdowns, and lack of antibodies [thieeus suwca deef khangs cuar cow theer] which need preventive measures. These are only part of the many internal diseases. Nevertheless, when it comes to thoroughly studying this problem, one cannot but deal with external medicine involving the treatment of wounded soldiers. Many medical cadres who matrued during the wars against foreign aggression have gained a lot of experience in curing the wounds of war. This is chiefly because they have thoroughly understood the advice of esteemed

Uncle Ho: "Physicians must behave like a kind-hearted mother." At present, there exist problems which need more attention regarding the quality of medical activities in a number of localities. In a working tour of various medical units at the Vi Xuyen frontline, we were impressed by the spirit and the sense of responsibility of those combatants in white blouses belonging to these units. But there are a number of problems involving diagnosis, medical authentication, rehabilitation, blood transfusion, and technical equipment which worry us. The comrade doctors there showed us a number of antibiotics which were sent to them though they were already past the expiration date. There are also unreliable blood pressure measuring devices with low-quality extension cords which are still in use. The scarcity of serum for blood transfusion continues to be a chronic problem. Another problem that makes external-medicine physicians worry is that some portions of roads along which wounded soldiers are evacuated are very bad. This may further worsen the condition of wounded soldiers as they are evacuated from frontline medical treatment units to a regional forward hospital for further treatment.

In his letter to a public health cadres conference in 1955, President Ho Chi Minh said: "In order to broaden the scope of health care, you should concentrate on conducting research on and combining the use of oriental medicine with occidental medicine." The combination of the use of traditional folk medicine with modern medicine practiced by the public health sector in general and by the medical branch in particular have brought about encouraging results in terms of disease prevention and treatment and of pharmaceutical production. Many military medical units have done a good job in replacing bare-foot doctors in the practice of folk remedies. They have built many models combining the two fields of medicine both at the first-aid stations and at treatment units. They have studied and developed a number of effective prescriptions and good disease remedies. We have had the opportunity to visit a number of frontline units where complaints about the scarcity of medicine are also heard. Ironically, these units are stationed in areas where wild medicinal plants of various sorts are plentiful. How useful it would be for health care if they knew how to gather these medicinal plants for use. Along with carrying out large-scale gathering of these medicinal plants, it is necessary to map out plans for renewing the production of those valuable medicinal plants. And steps must be taken to protect this natural resource. All natural resources, including medicinal plants, found in the natural environment must be preserved and exploited in accordance with plans, trying to create favorable conditions to restore and renew the production of these medicinal plants in order to serve the people from one generation to another.

Medicine now occupies the position of a link between the three branches of science--natural science, technical science, and social science. The medical sector is dutybound to make in-depth research on objective laws governing the development of the human body both when well and ill. And there should be a uniformity of dialectical ideas about men in society as opposed to the natural environment. The medical sector must study new outside factors and their effect on men's health if it is to come up with countermeasures aimed at ensuring top-notch health.

Due to the present socioeconomic conditions in our country, it is even more necessary for us to resort to science--the moving force--to advance medicine. The intellectual work of medical cadres must be developed constantly and deeply, and their scientific knowledge must be replenished continuously. The number of new medical findings will increase in proportion to the actual activities of these cadres. Even if there is a lack of chemicals, medicines, facilities, and standard equipment, medical cadres must nurture a dialectical and scientific thinking and their bearing must be characterized by dynamism, specificity, and practicality. Efforts should be made to solve in a practical manner many issues concerning the task of caring for the health of the people in general and soldiers in particular. Caring for, protecting, and improving one's health is a common undertaking to which attention must be paid by all people and all leading echelons. This manifests the basic and long-term major social policy of our party which is aimed at developing the human factor and serving the interests of man. This also demonstrates a thorough understanding of the lesson obtained from the party congress, that the people must be used as the base. Under poor hygienic conditions and at a time when there is a serious shortage of medicines, we must persist in our preventive medical guidelines, step up prophylactic work, and improve the environment. For instance, to prevent beriberi, it is necessary to adopt such effective measures as bringing paddy from the delta region for milling on the spot to retain the quality of rice, using foodstuffs rich in vitamin B-1 that are available in various areas, processing dry provisions rich in vitamin B-1, and keeping vitamin B-1 in reserve for use when the content of this vitamin in the meat ration decreases. All this can be materialized. With regard to skin diseases, it is necessary to strictly apply various individual and collective hygienic systems along with supplying sufficient medicine for the treatment of these diseases to prevent them from spreading.

We are fully capable of combining the use of traditional medicine with that of modern medicine while satisfactorily encouraging the masses to care for the health of troops. Experience shows that any unit with physically fit troops and which bounteously cares for the life of its cadres and soldiers can instill high morale in training, in maintaining combat readiness, and in productive labor.

/12232  
CSO: 4200/536

## BRIEFS

DPRK ARMY DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA 25 April--General Le Duc Anh, minister of national defence, yesterday extended warm greetings to Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of national defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 55th DPRK Army Day (25 April). The congratulatory message says: "The Vietnamese people and their armed forces have resolutely supported the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for peaceful and sovereign reunification of Korea. We wish the militant solidarity and friendly relations between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries further consolidation and development." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 25 Apr 87 OW] /12232

CSO: 4200/536

## MEASURES TO IMPROVE STATE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Quang: "Ensuring Laboring People's Ownership Rights Through the State"]

[Text] In order to mobilize the great strength of the laboring people to complete the political tasks given by the party, an important task of the party and state today is to perfect the organization and promote the activities of the elected organizations, contribute to solidifying and strengthening the state dictatorship of the proletariat, and manifest the collective ownership rights of the laboring people.

The political report presented at the Sixth Party Congress stated that the "state is the tool of the socialist collective ownership system. It has been organized by the working class and laboring people to form an organ of political power. Under the leadership of the party, the function of the state is to systematize, through law, the powers, rights, and obligations of the laboring people and control the economy and society in accord with the laws. The state must ensure the democratic rights of the laboring people. At the same time, it must resolutely punish those who violate the people's ownership rights."

The leadership of the party and the collective ownership rights of the laboring people are manifested and concentrated in the state, and they are implemented mainly through the activities of the state. As the state grows stronger, the party will grow stronger and the people will have greater control. Reducing the effectiveness of the state means weakening the leadership of the party and encroaching directly on the collective ownership rights of the laboring people. Thus, the political report presented at the Sixth Party Congress stressed that "improving the management effectiveness of the state is an urgent task. This is essential if we are to mobilize the great strength of the masses in order to complete the political tasks put forth by the party and satisfy the needs and fulfill the wishes of the people."

In order to improve the management effectiveness of the state, there must be a "major reform in the organization of the state agencies" in accord with the guidelines put forth in the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress. We must immediately make an effort to implement the following important measures:

a. Above all, the roles of the National Assembly and Council of State, the highest operational organization of the National Assembly, must be elevated. Also, the role of the various echelon people's councils, the highest organizations of state power in the localities, must be elevated.

It must be understood that the elected organizations are the highest organizations of power at each echelon. The constitution of the SRV stipulates that: "All power resides in the people. The people use state power through the National Assembly and various echelon people's councils, which are elected by the people and which are responsible to the people." The National Assembly and the people's councils are the centralized representatives of the will of the people, and they serve as the political foundation of the state. The entire apparatus of the state has been built on this foundation. Thus, if attention is given only to the organizations that implement things and the elected organizations are slighted, or nothing is done to ensure that the elected organizations carry out their tasks properly, this means that people do not understand that the real strength of state power is closely tied to the laboring people. This is a violation of a fundamental point in the constitution of the SRV and an encroachment on the laboring people's collective ownership rights through the state. This will reduce the effectiveness of the state.

The political report presented at the Sixth Party Congress clearly stated that the selection, election, and activities of the elected organizations are still plagued by formalism. There are many reasons for this. The party committee echelons do not fully understand the role of the elected organizations, and they have not given attention to providing leadership concerning the organization and activities of these organizations. In many cases, the party committee echelons carry out the tasks of the authorities in their place. In many places, the selection of people to the elected organizations is carried out under pressure. Many people's committees do not really respect the people's councils, and they do not do things in accord with the laws. Many of the elected representatives have not fulfilled their responsibilities. The party committee echelons and authorities have not given sufficient attention to teaching the elected representatives about the tasks, powers, and methods of operation.

Thus, in order to manifest the effectiveness of the elected organizations, the cadres and party members (including National Assembly deputies and people's council delegates) and the people must all be made to understand the role, responsibilities, and powers of the elected organizations at the various echelons so that these organizations can carry out their tasks adequately and effectively as stipulated by the constitution. On the other hand, the "elected organizations, from the National Assembly to the various echelon people's councils, must constantly improve and promptly review their activities, improve the quality of their sessions, and discuss the problems and find practical solutions." They must maintain contact with and report to the electorate about their activities. They must respond promptly to the needs and proposals of the electorate and help handle the petitions and legal suits of the people.

b. Training ranks of high-quality cadres and state authorities is a basic measure of decisive significance for increasing the management effectiveness of the state.

As for cadre ranks in general, the party has acknowledged that "our party has replaced some of the cadres and improved the capabilities of the ranks of cadres, but the changes have been slow and the quality of the ranks of cadres is still low as compared with the new requirements." The party has also pointed out that "revitalizing the ranks of cadres means making evaluations and selecting, rearranging, and training people in order to have a rank of good-quality cadres with leadership and management capabilities who can handle the tasks. This must not be done in a formalistic manner based only on age and academic degrees. And attention must not be focused just on replacing people or placing emphasis on new cadres while slighting long-time cadres who have good skills and good quality. In order to revitalize the ranks of cadres correctly, the way that cadres are evaluated must be changed. Results in carrying out the political tasks must be used as the criterion to measure quality and abilities. The needs and tasks must be used as the basis for rearranging the cadres." (Footnote 1) (Political Report presented at the Sixth Party Congress)

The revolutionary tasks in the new stage require that the state have a rank of cadres that has adequate size and quality and that has the capabilities to satisfy the requirements of the political tasks put forth at the Sixth Party Congress.

In general, our ranks of state administrative cadres are good. They have been screened and trained and can be trusted. However, there are still many negative aspects. For example, bureaucratic centralism and authoritarianism still exist at all echelons, and the collective ownership rights of the masses continue to be violated. Phenomena such as a lack of a spirit of responsibility, a lack of a concept of organization and discipline, corruption, and waste have not been overcome. Knowledge concerning the state, state organizational and managerial capabilities, and economic, cultural, and social management is still limited.

In order to overcome these shortcomings and build a rank of high quality cadres and state personnel, we must struggle on many fronts. On one hand, training must be strengthened, and the revolutionary quality of the cadres and state personnel must be increased. On the other hand, an effort must be made to raise the level of knowledge concerning the state, improve state organizational and managerial capabilities, and manage social life based on the manner and style of a socialist state. At the same time, the organizational and economic management knowledge and capabilities of the state administrative cadres must be increased. Our state "is situated within an economic structure and operates with the qualifications of the owner of the main means of production and of the producer in charge of organizing and regulating social production." Thus, the state administrative cadres must be able to manage the economy based on "state methods," and they must be able to adapt to the rules and style of the state in managing both the economy and society in general. To talk about the state is to talk about the law. Both society and the economy must be managed based on state law. Thus, not only

must the state administrative cadres have adequate knowledge concerning the laws, but they must also be able to develop and organize things to implement the state systems and regulations.

In order to build such a rank of revolutionary cadres, there must be policies to train, arrange, and make proper use of the cadres. This applies to leadership, management, and scientific and technical cadres. Constant attention must be given to renewing the ranks of cadres. There must be correct coordination between the old cadres and the new cadres and between the elderly cadres and the young cadres in order to complete the immediate tasks and provide an inheritance in building ranks of cadres to satisfy the long-term requirements.

c. The party's leadership with respect to the state must be strengthened. The party is the leader of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat and of all social activities. The party's leadership with respect to the state is manifested by transforming the party's lines and policies into state policies, plans, and decisions. They are manifested and implemented under state forms using the organizational means and operational formulas of the state. The party's leadership and the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, which are manifested in the state, are implemented mainly through the activities of the state. The party's leadership is the strongest guarantee for the collective ownership system of the laboring people and for the existence and activities of the socialist state. A strong state is the decisive condition for ensuring that the political tasks put forth by the party are completed. Thus, ensuring the leadership of the party with respect to the state is a decisive condition for strengthening the state and increasing the effectiveness of the state. And increasing the state's management effectiveness on all fronts is an "essential condition for mobilizing the great strength of the masses in order to complete the political tasks put forth by the party." (Footnote 2) (Political Report presented at the Sixth Party Congress) Because of this, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership role of the party with respect to all of society and solidify the relationship between the party and the masses. If the state carries out its socioeconomic management functions well in accord with the positions and policies of the party, the will of the people will be carried out, their hopes will be satisfied, and the confidence of the masses in the party and state will be increased.

11943  
CSO: 4209/348

## COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RECEIVES COMPLAINANTS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Notice from Minister of Communications and Transportation: "On Reception of Cadres, Workers, Civil Servants and People"]

[Text] In compliance with Article 8 of the regulation on examining and resolving citizen appeals and accusations, the minister sets forth the following public reception system:

1. Theme: Cadres, workers, civil servants and people may meet the minister to:

--Present opinions on labor organization, production, technology, daily life, systems, and policies aimed at properly achieving the production mission and the daily lives of cadres, workers and civil servants.

--Contribute opinions on examining and criticizing deficiencies in the leadership, management and production plan achievement of units and of the sector.

--Appeal the decisions of the chief or other responsible individuals of units and agencies in the sector on matters thought to be incorrect. To present one's specific wishes.

To uncover and complain about occurrences of corruption, waste and actions contrary to the policy and system of the party, state and sector.

For the public reception of the minister to be effective and convenient without annoyance, the Ministry assigns the Inspection Section and Ministry Office to contact individuals first and suggest a meeting to prepare their presentation, and to arrange a specific time for reception by the minister. In the reception, depending on the theme, matters concerning any staff agency may make it necessary for the Ministry to invite attendance by those agency leaders.

The opinions, appeals, discoveries and accusations of petitioners are recorded and the minister will give an opinion for immediate resolution or will assign

an agency to examine and report to the minister for resolution and replying to the petitioner.

2. Time: The minister will receive cadres, workers and citizens every Saturday afternoon at 1330.

3. Location: The Office of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, 80 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.

7300

CSO: 4209/413

## YOUTH UNION NEEDS PROMPT RENOVATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Mar 87 pp 2, 4

[Article by Phan Van Viet, Secretary of the Railroad Freight Handling Enterprise 2 Youth Union: "Where Should Renovation Originate?"]

[Text] During every period of the revolution, the youth union is always an organization grasping and swiftly achieving the policies of the party and orienting its activity toward promptly following the demands of the situation. At what level is the present combat strength and social energy.

In evaluating the union movement and youth at the present time, there are different opinions. Generally speaking, it seems that many leadership echelons and elderly individuals are not too confident in the youth, dare not assign responsibility to the young, and lack plans for boldly providing elementary and advanced training to the next generation in a total and profound manner. Supervision usually halts at the directive and resolution level. The union has gradually lost its initiative and creativity. It appears to be becoming primarily an achievement apparatus with the thinking being done by others. From this, formalism and reluctance appear. Each year, we have thousands of youth projects, and cities have a great many "Model Youth Streets," "Youth Stands," "Youth Machine Teams," etc., but in substance, the union cadres clearly understand why these things bear the title "Youth." They understand but continue to expand and brag about the achievements. Teenager and child education, union development, party construction, etc., usually rely on figures forced in accordance with subjective desires and the plan with upper echelons. Union activities still do not rely on the demands of the social situation.

## Political, Ideological Education

The union conducts a great many activities in political, ideological and traditions education. There are symposiums, Marxist-Leninist school years, marches following the footsteps of Uncle, party and union history tests, etc. These are good and necessary activities. It is only regrettable that achievement is not thorough or in depth with a "norm and plan achievement" nature without effectively raising the understanding and realization of the union member and youth.

The union holds young propaganda officer contests. Many of the events are good and many propaganda personnel are excellent, at one time creating a good impression. However, it seems that when the contest ends, everything else ends also. What do these propaganda officers do then to develop actual effects at the basic level? They do not visit the subwards to propagandize the Constitution or criminal law; do not have a strong voice in the family planning movement; do not visit schools to speak on traditions, etc.

In activity sessions, youths primarily "listen" more than "talk." We have the Youth Cultural Building, Student Club and many newspapers and magazines reserved for the youth but these cultural facilities have not yet fully developed their function. The newspapers are few in number and do not reach the primary level but many are slipped to the outside. Cultural facilities of the youth seem to be more heavily oriented toward business than service. Naturally, these things have difficulties in expenses, organization, etc. Could there be a form of communist labor, conservation, partnership, etc. to assist these units and to simultaneously create conditions for them to expand their operations and to assist the youth movement in general?

#### Movement Supervision

The majority of basic level union organizations believe that one of the primary reasons for the irregular rise and fall of the youth movement and the difficulties in organization and supervision is the limited material base. However, careful examination indicates that many facilities with youth projects each year receive bonuses. We note that any basic union unit that knows how to properly perform the tasks for which it is capable, has clear relations with leadership, and has initiative and creativity always has the funds necessary for operation. Thus, the issue is not how much work is done and whether the job is large or small but how it is done and what the results are.

Even the union activities in many locations fail to present a specific plan and clear theme. One attends a meeting not only to hear reports but to engage in activities with friends and the collective, and to display one's viewpoints and opinions in a straightforward manner. Correct opinions are not only recorded but must be implemented. On this occasion, it is also requested that youths and the Youth Union reexamine the wage levels of full and part-time union cadres for greater compatibility on the basis of the scale of work and activity of other basic units. Union cadres probably should not be too old. There should also probably not be delegates almost 50 years old representing our youth at international youth activities.

So, the initial renovation is the need for youth union cadres to look at their own work behavior, to properly evaluate the true situation, and to boldly eliminate pretentious and formal activities with only a temporary influence.

During the past, it is not that the Youth Union has been unable to make any achievement. There have been achievements but basically the union has not

promptly changed with the demands of society. If the Youth Union shifts its activities to follow the requirements of the new mission, it will surely make worthwhile contributions toward achievement of the three major economic programs, certainly one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the Youth Union during this period.

7300  
CSO: 4209/413

## DISTRICT DISCIPLINES PARTY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

BK021550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] After implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive 79 on self-criticism and criticism, the party organization of Cai Nuoc District, Minh Hai Province, has displayed a new change in awareness. The district party committee has pinpointed a number of fundamental shortcomings and promptly overcome them. At the same time, severe disciplinary actions have been taken against 25 errant members of party committee echelons. Some 9 village party committee secretaries and 13 village people's committee chairmen have been replaced.

During the 3 February political drive, the district party committee's standing body instructed the entire party organization to make self-criticism before the masses. The district party committee selected the strongest and weakest villages and sectors as pilot units for the drive. Beside the basic party units that received direct guidance from the district party committee, almost all the villages, sectors and branches in the districts publicly held self-criticism sessions.

During the recent National Assembly and People's Council elections, the masses proposed that some 20 percent of the candidates, all of them party members, be withdrawn from the list of candidates because of their lack of qualifications.

/12232

CSO: 4200/535

## NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKING LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

BK241047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[NHAN DAN 22 April Editorial: "Leninism Shines Brighter Than Ever"]

[Text] Together with communists, the Soviet people, and all of progressive mankind, our communists and people today solemnly commemorate the 117th birthday of Lenin, the genial leader and great teacher of the working class and oppressed people of the world. The great significance of this anniversary is all the more outstanding in the present situation when all communist, revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world are looking back with great inspiration to the glorious record of the 70 years of fruitful experiences since the socialist October Revolution, and are overwhelmingly confident and determined to struggle for an even brighter future for socialism and peace.

No historical figure can compare with Lenin in the width and depth of his influence on the evolution of mankind in this 20th century. An eminent successor to Marx and Engels, he developed Marxism in all fields in the new historic conditions, making Marxism-Leninism the only correct revolutionary doctrine and deeply changing the face of our planet.

Following Lenin's path in the past 7 decades, the CPSU, the proletariat's new party founded and trained by Lenin, has led the Soviet working class and people to unprecedented achievements and exploits in human history. Implementing successively the three scientific and revolutionary programs, the Soviet communists and people led the socialist October Revolution to victory, established the first worker-peasant state in the world, successfully built socialism on the large Soviet territory—one sixth of the earth's surface—defeated Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism, won a total and positive victory for socialism, and ushered the Soviet Union into the period of developed socialism.

The light of the October Revolution, the existence of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union's achievements and exploits have led to profound changes in the world situation: The appearance of the socialist community as the factor deciding the development of human history, the strategic offensive posture of the three world revolutionary currents, the establishment of the military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, and so on.

Realities throughout the past and at present have proved the immortality of Marxism-Leninism, of Leninist thought, ethics, and style. The 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties in the socialist community—including the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam—are vivid and composite expressions of our boundless loyalty to Lenin's scientific and revolutionary ideas and our determination to worthily carry on the causes of the great Lenin. For the communists of all continents, the 27th CPSU congress is not only a prominent milestone in the history of the Soviet Union but also an event of great international significance.

With the new third program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU has developed and is developing very well the cause of Lenin by perfecting socialism in a planned and comprehensive manner and advancing Soviet society even farther on the communist path on the basis of accelerating socioeconomic development of the country and of resolutely struggling for peace and social progress. This program, the important resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee to implement this program, and the dynamic and real changes in Soviet society are winning the hearts and minds of all people through the example of organizing a better society, constantly developing production forces, ensuring conditions for creative labor, happiness, and a beautiful life for mankind, and through resolutely rejecting all wars of aggression, establishing the principles of peaceful and broad cooperation among nations on the basis of equality and common security.

Commemorating Lenin on the 70th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution's victory, the Vietnamese communists and people have all the more profoundly remembered the great merits of Lenin and the Soviet Union toward the Vietnamese Revolution. Imbued with Marxism-Leninism, our party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, has asserted the extremely correct path of combining the two banners of national independence and socialism to victoriously stage the August revolution, establish the people's administration countrywide, defeat successively imperialist and expansionist aggressive forces, liberate and unify the country, and advance the entire country to socialism.

Applying Lenin's concepts of socialist construction to the specific situation of our country, the fourth and fifth party congresses creatively asserted the socialist revolutionary lines of our country. The Sixth Party Congress, held late last year, was a new milestone of historical significance.

Basing itself on Marxism-Leninism and working in the Leninist style, the Sixth CPV Congress looked straight at the truth, judiciously evaluated facts, drew valuable lessons, and adopted very important resolutions, the major policies of decisive significance aimed at changing the situation, overcoming difficulties and trials, and taking the revolution forward. The congress also marked an important turning point in the continuation and renovation of the leadership of the party in politics, ideology, and organization. The meetings of the party Central Committee following the congress, particularly its second plenum held early this month to solve pressing questions relating to goods distribution and circulation, prove that our party is concentrating intelligence and strength on solving the fundamental questions as well as the burning questions of our country's revolution at the present stage in order to victoriously implement the Sixth Party Congress' resolution.

We have just cause for pride in our achievements and victories. We rejoice at the new favorable conditions of the Sixth Party Congress resolutions and the new steps of development on a new scale and with new quality relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and between our country and the fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Cambodia. Nevertheless, our party and people are well aware of the many difficulties and dangers to be overcome. These complicated and long-standing difficulties are caused by our objective and subjective mistaken as well as by hostile forces.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh clearly stipulated: Our path ahead is still strewn with difficulties and ordeals which all our party members and people must exert much effort and struggle very hard to overcome. To commemorate Lenin's birthday in a practical way, all of us should thoroughly understand the spirit of solidarity and renovation, devote all our minds and strength to achieving the objectives set by the Sixth Party Congress--to comprehensively stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and continually create premises for the socialist industrialization of the country.

We should struggle to implement all policies and measures set forth by the party and state to victoriously achieve the three major economic programs in grain and food products, consumer goods, and export goods; do away with the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies; build a new management mechanism; vigorously shift to socialist accounting and business; and gradually stabilize the situation on the battlefield of distribution and circulation.

Let all our party members, troops, and people strengthen the national defense forces, firmly maintain political security and public order and security, resolutely defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, and satisfactorily fulfill their international duty.

Commemorating the great teacher, we should follow the ethical examples of Lenin and Uncle Ho, constantly improve our knowledge of communist ideals, our patriotism, and love of socialism; live in an honest, simple, and healthy manner; stay close to the masses; have a sense of self-criticism and criticism; strive to purify and enhance the militancy of the party organization and the managerial efficiency of the state management machinery; repel and wipe out all negative phenomena; purify social relations; and achieve social justice.

The guideline for our great effort to commemorate Lenin's birthday in a practical way is to strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union--the country of great Lenin and the October Revolution--considering it the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state. The great and valuable Soviet aid given us should be used with the highest results. At the same time, we must strive to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with fraternal Laos and Cambodia, other socialist countries, and all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

We should positively contribute our share to strengthening the solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the sake of our common objectives--peace,

national independence, democracy, and socialism. All party members, troops, and people resolve to develop revolutionary heroism, overcome all difficulties, surmount all ordeals, victoriously implement the resolutions of the Sixth Party Congress and the Central Committee Plenum, create new progress in all domains of socioeconomic life, and win ever greater victories for our revolutionary cause.

/12232

CSO: 4200/535

## BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO DANISH COMMUNISTS--On 22 April, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, sent to Comrade Olle Sonn, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, and Comrade Andersson, vice chairman of the Danish Communist Party, the following message of greetings: Comrades, on your election as chairman and vice chairman of the Danish Communist Party, I, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and in my own name, would like to convey to you my warmest congratulations. May you enjoy good health and win many successes in your heavily responsible positions. My communist salutations. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 87 BK] /12232

INTERCOSMOS ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi VNA 24 April--A meeting was held here today jointly by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, the Institute of Sciences and the Committee for Outer Space Research, to mark the 20th founding anniversary of the Intercosmos Programme. Professor Academician Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the Institute of Sciences and president of the Committee for Outer Space Research, spoke about the process of the research on and utilization of outer space of the Soviet Union and the Intercosmos Program over the past 20 years. He laid particular stress on the Soviet Union's precious assistance to fraternal socialist countries, including Vietnam, in the cosmic conquest for peaceful purpose. At the meeting, certificates of merit were awarded to research centres which have made outstanding achievements in this field over the past 7 years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 24 Apr 87 OW] /12232

EGYPTIAN ENVOY--Hanoi VNA 24 April--Egyptian Ambassador to Vietnam Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali Ahmed today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 24 Apr 87 OW] /12232

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS--Hanoi VNA 24 April--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended warm greetings to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway (CPN). The congratulatory message says: "The communist party and entire people of Vietnam highly appreciate the struggle of the CPN and the Norwegian people for an independent and democratic Norway and a nuclear-free northern Europe, in the interests of peace, national independence and social progress in the world. "The Communist Party of Vietnam is convinced that, in the light of the resolution to be adopted at the congress, the Communist Party of Norway will grow stronger and win ever greater success." The message expresses deep thanks to the Communist Party and people of Norway for their support to Vietnam in national construction and defence and wishes the solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Apr 87 OW] /12232

TANZANIA NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 25 April--Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, today sent a congratulatory message to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on the 24th National Day of the United Republic of Tanzania. The message wishes the Tanzanian people prosperity and happiness and the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and Vietnam further consolidation and development. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Tanzanian counterpart Benjamin Mkapa. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 25 Apr 87] /12232

OUTGOING BRITISH ENVOY--Hanoi VNA 26 April--Richard G. Tallboys, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Vietnam, today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving here for home for a new assignment. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 27 Apr 87 OW] /12232

HIROHITO BIRTHDAY GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA 28 April--State Council President Truong Chinh today sent his greetings to Emperor Hirohito of Japan on his 86th Birthday. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Apr 87 OW] /12232

LE DUAN HONORED--Hanoi VNA 29 April--The Hanoi People's Committee has decided to rename the 2,436 metre-long Nam Bo Street, one of the main downtown roads in the city, after the late Party General Secretary Le Duan on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Also on this occasion, the Ho Chi Minh People's Committee held a ceremony at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall yesterday to rename the 30 April Boulevard after Le Duan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 29 Apr 87 OW] /12232

CONDOLENCES TO CUBA--Hanoi VNA 29 April--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba over the death of Blas Roca, former Politburo member and secretary of the CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 29 Apr 87 OW] /12232

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARIES MARKED--Hanoi VNA 30 April--The 150th birthday of well-known Bulgarian national hero Vasil Levski and the centenary of the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkish domination were commemorated at a meeting here yesterday by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association and the Committee for Social Sciences. It was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department, secretary general of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Georgi Vasev, and others. Speaking on this occasion, Professor Cao Van Luong, deputy director of the Institute of History, brought out the great services of national hero Vasil Levski to the Bulgarian people's hard but glorious struggle against Turkish aggression 1 century ago. He highlighted the close solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria in their revolutionary struggle for socialist development and national defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 30 Apr 87 OW] /12232

ETHNIC MINORITIES CULTURAL DAYS--Hanoi VNA 30 April--Cultural days of Vietnam's ethnic groups was opened in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday to greet the 12th anniversary of the liberation of the city. Activities of the festival include artistic

shows performed by ethnic groups and an exhibition on cultural activities of the 54 ethnic minorities in Vietnam. The exhibition quarter covers an area totaling more than 3 hectares with exhibits sent in from 30 provinces and cities. Present at the opening ceremony of the cultural days of ethnic minorities were Tran Van Phuc, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Minister of Culture Vo Tran Chi, member of the CPV CC and secretary of the city party committee, and others. [Text] [Hanoi VAN in English 0714 GMT 30 Apr 87 OW] /12232

**SRV LIBERATION DAY MARKED--Hanoi VNA 2 May--**A day of Vietnam to mark the 12th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) has been held at the vietnamese pavilion the scientific and technical fair of young people from socialist countries currently held in Moscow. Also in honour of the event a film show has been held at the Friendship House in the Soviet capital under the auspice of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 2 May 87 OW] /12232

CSO: 4200/535

**HANG BUOM SUBWARD RESPONDS TO NEW POLICIES IN HANOI**

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Mar 87 p 1

[Article: "Hang Buom Subward Encourages Every Family To Have a Job; Suggests That the Ward Soon Concretize the New Policies; the Public Security, Finance, Banking, Tax Affairs, Electricity, Handicraft and Other Sectors Must Make Well Coordinated Changes"]

[Text] Now that they have learned about the new policies of the municipality on accelerating the development of production and the services, the cadres and people of Hang Buom Subward are hopeful and confident that many bottlenecks and obstacles previously encountered will be removed by the new policies. The subward people's committee has established a section to guide production and the services which is tasked with reassessing the situation and formulating new plans concerning production and the services within the collective and household sectors. The new policies of the municipality were quickly conveyed to the key cadres of production teams and neighborhood teams and have been continuously broadcast over the subward's wired radio network. Basic investigations into the situation surrounding production and the services and the untapped potentials within the subward have been conducted on an urgent basis. The Fatherland Front Committee and the mass organizations within the subward have held meetings to encourage the people to respond to the new policies of the municipality in the spirit: every family has a job.

Although the new policies were announced only 1 week ago and the subward has been busy preparing for the election, the producer and service households within the subward have still eagerly responded. A number of households have applied to the subward people's committee for licenses to produce knitting needles, acupuncture needles, soap, children's toys, volley balls and soccer balls or to provide cultural product services. The subward people's committee is urgently examining these applications in order to take action in keeping with the spirit of the municipality's new policies.

The common concern of the cadres and people of the subward is: will the public security, finance, banking, tax affairs, electricity, building, handicraft and other sectors make well coordinated changes in keeping with the new policies? If the ward does not issue specific regulations concerning the activities of these sectors, many inconveniences will be encountered with taxes, electricity, shop construction, the expansion of production... Will a

number of producers who registered 1 year or a few months before the new policies were adopted be exempt from taxes for 1 year as set forth in the municipality's regulations? On the other hand, how will tax rates be set to encourage production and the services? The commercial license tax, the business tax and the product tax should be combined as one so that the producer does not develop the attitude that he is burdened by "many taxes."

7809

CSO: 4209/371

**HANG BONG SUBWARD CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED CONCERNING NEW REGULATIONS**

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by Vuong Thuc: "To Quickly Introduce the New Regulations of the Municipality in Everyday Life: Voices from Two Sides"]

[Text] Recently, I visited the office of the Hang Bong Subward People's Committee. Chairman Pham Van Khoi happily asked:

—"What brings you down here to the basic level? No doubt it has something to do with the new regulations promulgated by the municipality to encourage private production, the household economy and the services, right?"

--"That's right. And, permit me to ask at the very outset: how did your subward receive the new regulations of the municipality? What steps have you taken to implement them?"

—"On the afternoon of Saturday, 20 February, the chairman of the Hoan Kiem Ward People's Committee distributed drafts of these documents to the key leadership cadres of the 18 subwards. We had no idea that these new regulations would be made public so quickly. On 20 February, the municipality distributed drafts of these documents to the various service directors, department and sector chiefs, the persons in charge of the mass organizations, the chairmen of the ward, district and city people's committees and the heads of the committees of the Municipal People's Council for them to discuss and comment upon. When it received the opinions of the representatives of the various sectors and levels, the Municipal People's Committee immediately made some revisions and on the next day, 21 February, the chairman of the Municipal People's Committee signed the five regulations. One day later, the radio and newspapers publicly announced these regulations. Never before have the people of our subward welcomed new regulations with the excitement and enthusiasm that they have welcomed these. Everyone went out to buy or find a copy of the 22 February issue of HANOI MOI Newspaper to read. At the same time, they listened to municipal radio and the subward's wired radio network, which broadcast the regulations repeatedly. Families have been intensely discussing and are very much in agreement with the new regulations, which reflect a true and rapid change at encouraging private production, the household economy and the services, expanding the circulation of grain, agricultural products and food products into the municipality, looking after the living conditions of

retired manual workers and civil servants, encouraging the introduction of scientific and technical advances in production and increasing the responsibility of agencies and administrations toward the people. These also represent concrete steps to implement the resolutions of the 10th Municipal Party Organization Congress and the 6th National Party Congress.

As part of their responsibility as persons on the basic level who have direct ties to the people and who will directly implement these newly promulgated regulations, the standing committee of the subward people's committee held a meeting to seriously study these new regulations. At the same time, it immediately announced decisions reached by the subward people's committee: if a household handicraft business hires workers, the head of the household and the workers may negotiate the workers' income between themselves without having to report to the subward people's committee. On the basis of the municipality's new regulations, the residents of the subward should go ahead and make bold investments, should boldly turn their hands to implementing these regulations without worrying about how long they will be in effect. We will certainly be operating under these regulations for many years to come.

In fact, these days, everywhere I go, persons I know are telling me their thoughts and aspirations in the face of the new regulations promulgated by the municipality on 21 February 1987. Everyone applauds the municipal administration for 'making the people the base' and taking actions that are very much in line with what the people feel. Take Hang Bong Subward, for example. The subward has more than 2,300 households with a total of 8,400 persons. With the exception of those who work at state agencies or cooperatives, everyone else makes something in order to support themselves. Previously, due to unsuitable procedures and policies, few of the subward's residents involve themselves in handicraft production or, if they did, it was 'on the sly' and 'small scale' in order to conceal what they were doing from the administration and 'falsely declare' business revenues and income. It would have been foolish for them to operate on a large scale, to open impressive stores and shops and to honestly declare their business revenues and output. If they did, their taxes would have been high and very many persons would have been 'spying' on them. As a result, there is only one street in the entire subward on which many handicraft households can be found, Ha Trung Street. The families there make clothing, make buttons or produce and repair leather and canvas goods. On Hang Bong Street, there are only three places that care for and fix teeth. Mostly everyone has rushed into commerce or opened restaurants. Now, under the new regulations, household handicraft production in the subward is certain to develop. Because, the strength of Hang Bong Subward lies in traditional handicraft trades: tailoring, the production and repair of leather and canvas goods, shoes and hats, etc."

However, the voice of Chairman Pham Van Khoi is only a voice from one side, the administration's side. And the voice of the people, the side that will implement these regulations, the side that must turn its hands to work, what concerns is it expressing? This is the most important voice. Is it expressing agreement and support or skepticism, indifference and a "wait and see" attitude?

Let us listen to a voice from the second side, the side of the people, the voice of Nguyen Van Phuc, who resides at 98A Hang Bong Street and is the chief of the Quan Luc production team, which produces exported art products and bicycle mud guards (from discarded materials) under contract for the state:

—"Under this new mechanism, production will surely 'explode.' There will also be difficult problems with raw materials and with developing sources of goods to use in production and to market. Then, there are the problems of production space, tools, electricity, fuel and sources of capital...these problems will be worked out through the intelligence of the collective or each individual as we have been doing in recent years. But the people's greatest concern is: will the functional agencies, such as public security (on the streets), tax affairs, market management and the bank, strictly implement the municipality's new regulations? Or will some continue to issue their 'own laws' in order to go against these regulations, impede production and pose a bother to the people? And will persons who make these 'laws' truly be dealt with and will the action being taken against them be made public in order to serve as a lesson to others? Allow me to cite something that happened in our production team: in mid-1986, on two different occasions, while our team was transporting scrap materials we had collected back to our shop, we were stopped by a public security policeman at the Cua Nam intersection, over by the old Anpo Store, and asked to present invoices for the materials. It's really terrible, scrap state materials are not sold anywhere with an invoice and must be purchased from several 'junk dealers.' We explained everything but he refused to listen and decided to fine us 500 dong. What were we to do? Should we have left the materials there and gone and gotten an invoice? We reluctantly paid the fine just to have the matter done with. On the second occasion, 1,000 dong were 'unjustly' taken. To whom could we complain? With whom could we initiate legal proceedings? There is no one to take care of these things.

This is not to mention the frustration of the producer who wants to sign a contract to make or market a product for a state agency but still must cross a bridge of 'middlemen,' and he is not done until he does. And, to get by them, he must 'know things,' otherwise the contract will be given to someone else who is 'more fun to play with.'"

Returning to Chairman Khoi, I asked:

—"That's what the people are saying, I thought that you would like to know. Have the leaders of the subward given thought to these 'feelings'? And, what will you do to help make sure that these regulations are, in practical terms, effective at an early date?"

--"Yes, of course we have"--Khoi replied--"when studying these regulations, we addressed the problems raised by Phuc and discussed ways to solve them. Then, we assigned the handicraft management section and the market management section the job of re-examining and compiling a new list of private producers, persons in the household economy and persons in the service trades in order to correctly implement the new regulations. Next week, the subward will issue a detailed directive to the concerned sectors of the subward, such as the public security and market management sectors and the cadres in charge of tax

affairs, instructing them to correctly implement the provisions of the municipality's regulations."

We agree with the thoughts expressed by Khoi and sympathize with the concerns of residents. On this occasion, allow me to suggest that the functional sectors from the ward to the municipal levels (public security, tax affairs, market management, the bank...) immediately issue instructions to their cadres, manual workers and civil servants to strictly implement the recently promulgated regulations of the municipality. I have heard that Dong Da Ward has already issued a directive prohibiting the functional sectors from posing obstacles to production and the services and that a similar directive will be issued in Hoan Kiem Ward next week. And, what will the other wards do?

7809

CSQ: 4209/371

## NEW REGULATIONS GREETED WITH SKEPTICISM IN O CHO DUA WARD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Dispatch by P.V. (reporter): "Implementing the New Regulations of the Municipality on the Development of Production and the Services, O Cho Dua Subward: Hopeful, But Still Waiting..."]

[Text] O Cho Dua is a subward of Dong Da Ward populated by laboring people. The names Trai Toc, La Thanh, Thinh Hao...have long been synonymous with urban quarters that are home to poor but diligent laborers who specialize in collecting discarded and scrap materials: scrap iron, nylon, buffalo and cattle bones, poultry feathers and so forth. Each year, the citizens of the subward supply to the state hundreds of tons of discarded materials for recycling into consumer and export goods.

Everyone in the subward has expressed hope concerning the new policies of the municipality on production and the services and wants to expand their family's production capacity. From scrap iron and steel, many households can forge and weld drums, pots, window frames, grating, various types of molds... From nylon and scrap paper, some make sandals, purses, briefcases... There are many potentials that have not been fully developed. One family produces durable, attractive and shiny glued wood products like the formica in the South. Another family, with equipment sent home by children overseas, produces dry cell batteries, "ever ready" batteries, and presses iron dust into magnets by the dynamo method.

Nguyen Dinh Thao, secretary of the subward party committee, and Do Long Giang, chairman of the subward people's committee, hopefully reported: although the subward is concentrating on political tasks, such as the basic party organization congresses, the people's council election and so forth, it is still promptly taking measures to implement the new regulations of the municipality. The cadres and people feel that production and life will improve if these regulations are correctly implemented.

However, production teams and households have not yet rushed to "hail" these new policies. It seems that everyone is still waiting to see if these regulations will be seriously implemented by the various sectors. If the finance, commerce, public security, tax affairs, banking, handicraft and other sectors do not actively implement the new policies of the municipality by

means of specific regulations, producers and persons who provide a service will find it very difficult to earn a living. For example, if someone sells a few "pieces" of the family's gold to get some production capital or expand his service, he might be questioned by authorities: where did you get that gold and why was it not registered as a precious metal? If a producer lacks raw materials and supplies, if he waits but then receives nothing from the state and must run around buying what he needs "on the outside," he might be asked by finance, public security or commerce authorities: from whom did you buy these materials? Will households currently working in a trade which involves collecting scrap materials who shift to providing forging and welding services have to obtain another license or be fined for "doing business in a product for which they are not licensed"? Over the past several years, producers and persons who provide services in the subward have encountered more than a few such problems.

It is not often that these persons can go about their work without being bothered because functional agencies are frequently coming to "inquire," first finance authorities, then persons from the public security sector, the commerce sector, the tax affairs sector and the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives. And, each time they come and "inquire," the producer must pay a "diplomatic fee." There have even been cases in which they have blatantly taken money from producers. For example, one production team was charged 5,000 dong in taxes by a tax cadre but he only gave them a receipt for 3,000 dong. Perplexed by this, the production team was immediately told, if I were to record the entire amount on the receipt, you would have to pay 7,000 dong in taxes, not 5,000(?).

Will the new regulations of the municipality do away with these and similar inconveniences? Then, there are the matters of electricity and water, which still pose many problems. In O Cho Dua Subward, there was once a case in which the more they complained about the loss of electricity service, the longer and more frequently electricity was cut off(!).

If the various sectors do not adopt specific regulations concerning all these considerable inconveniences in order to create favorable conditions for producers, the new regulations of the municipality will have less of an impact and their effectiveness will be greatly limited. Cadres and the people suggest that the sectors of the municipality adopt new policies at an early date and publicize their regulations concerning the management of materials, electricity, water and the market, social management and so forth, regulations which must clearly define the cases in which inspections may be conducted, proceedings may be initiated against someone... Many difficult problems still exist with regard to expanding one's production area or building a shop for production or to organize a service. To obtain a building permit or a permit to remodel a house or production shop, you must knock on countless doors with numerous papers in hand and waste much time. As part of adopting a new work style, should not the building sector boldly stipulate that if someone who files for a permit to build or remodel a structure to reside in or for use in production does not receive a response within 2 weeks, he may go ahead and build?

In the process of implementing these regulations, there will be many more problems and contradictions that will have to be promptly resolved. Therefore, councils should be established from the ward to the municipal levels to supervise the implementation of these new policies. These councils should be fully empowered to resolve the complaints of producers locally. If we only stipulate that problems which arise should be reported to the sector's upper level, few persons will do so because there is still the attitude among cadres and the people that the sector's upper level usually protects its lower level and does not squarely face the truth in order to rectify its sector's mistakes.

One widespread concern is will the new policies remain in effect on a long-range basis? Or, will the state launch a campaign and begin calling for the establishment of joint businesses once production has been expanded a little but before capital investments can be recovered? Of course, no one need worry about joint businesses that are governed by reasonable principles and policies. But establishing joint businesses in order to gradually bring producers into the ineffectively self-managed state-operated economy harms households and does nothing to benefit the state. If manpower is hired to carry out production or provide a service, will that person be considered a "new employer"? If a person's income is high, will he be investigated to determine the source of his profits?

These questions are legitimate concerns of the producer. It is very necessary that these questions be answered by the sectors and the administrations on the various levels so that the new regulations of the municipality concerning production and the services become everyday practice on the basic level.

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C30: 4209/371

## NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES SHOW RESULTS

0W301301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Article by Hiroshi Oshima]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 30 Apr (Kyodo)--The Vietnamese people Thursday celebrated the 12th anniversary of the "liberation of Saigon" at a time when the socialist country is braced for "vigorous" changes.

In this port city, formerly called Saigon, there were neither political demonstrations nor mass mobilization, apart from a small government-sponsored meeting. Instead, the citizens took half-day off and many of them participated in sports meetings, like jogging competitions, and cultural shows held in each community.

At the Taodan soccer stadium, teenaged girls performed aerobics dances in leotards.

Instead of the enthusiasm at the time of the victory against the United States 12 years ago, Ho Chi Minh citizens seem to be enjoying their life in spite of the still remaining aftereffects of the war and economic difficulties.

At the Benthanh market, the largest market in the city, almost all kinds of food, daily consumers goods and clothings are sold. Drawing crowds are the jeans and cosmetics shops. An imported jean sells for some 12,000 dong and a domestic jean for half the price. A variety of cosmetics, such as manicure (300 dong), lipsticks (1,000 dong) and pan-cakes (1,300 dong), are on display. Some of them are Max Factors and Revlons.

Those prices are considered not quite cheap as the monthly salaries of ordinary workers are believed to be about 6,000 dong.

The price of rice and some vegetables have been lowered recently. In the case of rice, its market price went down from 70 dong a kilogram to 66 dong. The drop is not big, but it is good news in Vietnam where all prices have been going up in recent years, some of them at the rate of more than 100 percent a year.

This unusual phenomenon was attributed by many to the abolition of "checkpoints" which were established along the border of each locality, imposing taxes on some agricultural products. It was not rare that officials at the checkpoints took bribes from travelers.

The removal of the checkpoints throughout the nation is one example of the new economic measures being taken by the communist party and the government under the new party chief, Nguyen Van Linh.

Reformist Linh became party general secretary at the sixth party congress last December. He is a harsh critic of the fossilized economic system heavily depending on government subsidies and the bureaucratic way of management of state enterprises.

Addressing the second plenum of the party Central Committee earlier this month, Linh described his country's economy as "chaotic," and said the most urgent task is to solve the problems relating to goods distribution and circulation.

The new economic package already carried out under Linh include such measures as approval and encouragement of business activities by individuals and families, preferential tax and financial treatment for export-related businesses and enterprises and the raising of the prices at which the state purchases agricultural products from farmers.

Linh also is trying to reactivate the rigid state organizations and enterprises by injecting business consciousness in the minds of the people.

In the political field, the new leadership changed the electoral system so that the multiple candidacy system will be further reinforced. The results of the 19 April National Assembly elections showed that in as many as 12 electoral districts, the number of candidates who gained enough support was short of the number of allotted seats, thus forcing those districts to hold another election.

And in a Ho Chi Minh district, an alternate member of the party Central Committee, currently holding a quasi-ministerial post in the central government, failed to be elected. Such a case was almost inconceivable under the previous election system, according to western watchers.

Vietnam is still faced with many problems such as how to improve the living conditions especially in the extremely poor north, how successfully to settle the Kampuchean issue and how to mend relations with noncommunist countries in the Asian region.

A ranking official of Ho Chi Minh City said, "now is the most difficult period for Vietnam, therefore now is the most interesting."

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CSO: 4200/534

## NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON STEPS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

BK260956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Apr 87

[NHAN DAN 23 April Editorial: "Throughly Understand the Party Central Committee's Second Plenum Resolution: Steps Must Be Suited to Actual Conditions and Must Be Both Positive and Firm"]

[Text] Distribution and circulation, currently the vital front of our economy, are closely linked to the process of manufacturing in general and, at the same time, constitute a complicated, subtle, and sensitive problem in production, the people's livelihood, and social mentality. The difficulties and mistakes in the readjustment of prices, wages, and money during the previous years, especially in late 1985, have taught us some lessons.

In view of this, to solve the pressing issues concerning distribution and circulation, the party Central Committee's Second Plenum resolution pointed out: Steps must be suited to actual conditions and must be both positive and firm.

The policies and measures set forth in this resolution are aimed at concretizing one step further the renovative spirit of the sixth party congress. These are issues of immediate and long-term importance in the domain of distribution and circulation. Therefore, it requires unity of will and scrupulous implementation.

These policies and measures are deeply permeated with the orientations for eliminating the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, shifting economic activities to socialist economic accounting and business in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, enabling the entire system of production and circulation to move in accordance with the objective law, and achieving a quick increase in social products.

In his closing speech at the party Central Committee plenum, the comrade general secretary said: This is a fierce struggle not only in the field of theoretical concepts but also in the field of practical economic management--from planning, mechanism, and decision-making to apparatus organization and cadres.

This struggle is aimed at seeking an understanding of the new targets, policies, and measures decided by the party Central Committee in its Second Plenum resolution, overcoming the hesitant concepts that display a failure to rely faithfully on the renovative viewpoints of the sixth party congress, doing away with bureaucratic centralism, and shifting to socialist accounting and business so as to iron out difficulties in the immediate future and create favorable conditions for liberating all production capabilities and latent potentials of the country to move forward.

At the same time, it guards against the impatient and hasty mentality that favors the adoption of various policies and measures to overcome difficulties without an objective base, uniformity, and adequate preparation, thus leading to such errors as in late 1985.

The comrade general secretary said: We must take firm steps. Only by satisfactorily carrying out the previous step can we create the premises and necessary conditions for the next step. That said, it does not mean that we should do our work slowly and as we please; we must do it intensively, actively, and positively in accordance with the urgency of the issue that needs to be resolved through our all-out efforts.

Our effort to intensively implement the party Central Committee's Second Plenum resolution must manifest, first of all, in the correct, deep, and broad dissemination of its fundamental basis to make clear the difficulties of the country and the positions and responsibilities of all people and all party and mass organizations in the implementation of this resolution.

We must quickly concretize and constitutionalize all decisions of the party Central Committee into specific economic plans to liberate production capabilities, expand the exchange of goods, and vigorously shift to socialist accounting and business. We must also strive to develop production with high productivity, quality, and efficiency and, on that basis, ensure the interests of the state, collectives, and laboring people.

When necessary and if conditions permit, we should enforce immediately and satisfactorily such measures as removing checkpoints along communications lines, reorganizing the supply and trade sectors in the direction of reducing the number of irrational intermediary elements, economizing on the use of budgets, and struggling against all negative phenomena in economic activities. This is aimed at reducing the rates of the budget deficit, price increases, and inflation and at alleviating difficulties facing the laboring people in their daily life.

Our firm determination in organization and implementation must be manifest, on the one hand, in the effort to define the steps and key points in the process of resolving the issues of prices, wages, and money and, on the other hand, in the scientific character of various concrete plans and measures. The calculation of plans for each step must be carried out uniformly with a thorough understanding of the viewpoint that the people are allowed to know, to debate, to perform, and to control.

In formulating plans, we must not sit at our desks or keep our office doors closed to perform calculations but must extensively consult various sectors, echelons, specialists, scientists, grass-roots units, and the laboring people right in the process of preparation. Attention should be paid to conducting experiments and reviewing or drawing on experience before expanding the implementation of various specific plans.

All economic plans formulated in the direction of renovation and under the present difficult situation, even the very best, have a feasibility gap in view of real life. Therefore, we must estimate in advance all possible socio-economic consequences while closely following the implementation of these plans in order to adjust or replenish them at the right time as well as to take prompt action to prevent the complex situation from dragging on.

The party Central Committee's Second Plenum resolution manifests the unanimity of our entire party Central Committee concerning the viewpoints, principles, and important policies and measures to resolve all pressing problems in distribution and circulation.

By organizing the implementation of this resolution with positive and firm steps to translate it into reality, we will be able to help stabilize the socioeconomic situation, thereby creating the premises for the next steps of development in compliance with the spirit of the sixth party congress resolution.

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CSO: 4200/534

**ECONOMICS OF CHECKPOINT REMOVAL IN HOANG LIEN SON NOTED****BK040750 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Apr 87**

[Text] Reflecting upon the results obtained by Hoang Lien Son Province by the removal of checkpoints along communications lines more than 1 month ago, an article by (Nguyen Anh Binh) in today's NHAN DAN says:

Communications activities initially became more convenient and the time for each trip by bus or truck was shortened by one-third. As a result, transportation efficiency is much better and deliveries of agricultural products from rural areas to markets in cities and towns have been increased, especially fresh products such as vegetables, fruits, bean sprouts, breeders, and livestock. However, prices of these products are still high due to many factors, one of which is radical market management [quannr lys thij truwongf taij goocs] which has been carried out unsatisfactorily and in a confused manner in some places. New measures have not been promptly taken, thus providing loopholes for private traders to exploit a volume of valuable agricultural and forestry products. Given the number of cases discovered—which is very small compared with reality—the authorities have confiscated hundreds of metric tons of cinnamon and dozens of cubic meters of good quality timber. At one village, the authorities promptly discovered a group of people who were waiting for the removal of the checkpoints to drive away their truck loaded with timber. The village authorities resolutely stopped the truck from going.

In this situation it is necessary for Hoang Lien Son to urgently take measures to improve its radical market management. To fulfill this task, the province should carry out control and inspection work at villages and cooperatives which produce goods; and at subwards, streets, cities, bus and railway stations, markets, and at places where goods are sold.

Another factor affecting market management is the purchase price of agricultural and forestry products. The province is readjusting the prices of a number of agricultural and forestry products such as fire tea and cinnamon.

At present Hoang Lien Son is striving to systematize market management in the new condition to expand commodity circulation, promptly stop speculators and smugglers, and create favorable conditions for socialist trade to gradually control more goods, thereby shifting vigorously to socialist business and accounting system.

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CSO: 4200/534

**PAPER CARRIES COMPLAINT AGAINST ENTERPRISE HEAD**

BK280825 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Dear friends, in its 16 April issue, LAO DONG carried an opinion under the heading "Why Are Workers' Suggestions Not Acted Upon?" by Comrade Nguyen Van Kiem, secretary of the Hanoi Mechanized Water Conservancy Enterprise's Trade Union, charging that Le Viet Tan, director of the said enterprise, and a number of his assistants have, for many years now, seriously violated the economic management system and the right to mastery of workers and public employees.

Comrade Nguyen Van Kiem wrote: By resorting to sophisticated maneuvers, Mr Tan and his gang have contrived to dispose of dozens of pieces of machinery and equipment which belonged to the enterprise. They sold off many pieces of equipment still in good condition and even some that were being used by workers. Not long after the enterprise had purchased a Maze crane and a tractor trailer from the Da River Hydroelectric Worksite, they removed and sold the tires and wheel ball-bearings before cutting up these vehicles into small pieces to sell as scrap iron even though they had not been put into use. The state provides the enterprise with gasoline and oil to operate its vehicles and equipment for dike building; but most of the gasoline and oil thus obtained has been used from plan 3 which provides transport services under contract with other establishments. Workers do not benefit at all from plan 3 because all the contracts are signed through manipulators and the enterprise is paid by checks. All the cash obtained through the sale of machinery, equipment, and gasoline and oil and through the leasing of vehicles is divided up among the manipulators. The consequence is that although its personnel totals only 73, the enterprise is now short of building equipment and cannot fulfill its dike-building plans; and the life of its workers has worsened all the more.

The workers' inspection committee and the trade union of the enterprise have acquired full evidence of their malfeasance. The trade union has, on many occasions, given its opinions only to meet with silence from the wrongdoers. Upon arranging for the masses to voice their opinions aimed at building the party in accordance with Directive 79 of the Secretariat, the trade union proposed that the party chapter invite all party members to come to the conference and hear the masses' suggestions. In the spirit of speaking frankly and truthfully, the masses pointed out both the strong points and shortcomings

of party members. Following the conference, many party members have corrected their mistakes and shortcomings; but Director Tan, his degraded cadres have stubbornly maintained their old ways. Tan himself brazenly issued a challenge at the conference of workers by reciting the following obsolete quatrain:

"Like I care about what I have done.  
"I may err, what is wrong with that?  
"And in the event I do err, so what?  
"Tell me what you can do about that."

Afterwards, those who frankly gave their opinions were immediately transferred from their current jobs to join the brick-laying detail. Regarding the trade union organization, Tan maintained a supercilious attitude. He rarely sought the trade union's views in considering promotions for cadres and workers, and unwarrantedly cut down on the workers' wages, bonuses, and commodity allowances without consulting the trade union.

The enterprise had been charged by the higher echelons with building 10,000 cubic meters of dikes between 1 January and 30 May 1987 before the coming of the flash flood season. Although the enterprise had sufficient supplies, Tan refused to put the dike-building plan into motion and instead, used the enterprise's machinery and equipment for plan 3. He ignored the trade union's 10 February advice that the dike-building plan be started immediately; and it was not until a month and more later, on 22 March, that he gave the order to start dike-building work. With a dike-building rate of 100 cubic meters a day, as observed recently, it is impossible for the enterprise to complete its dike-building plan before the coming of this year's flash flood season. Faced with this situation, nearly 20 comrades who are party cadres, members, workers, and grass-roots trade union secretaries have taken turns meeting with the director of the Hanoi Water Conservancy Service to inform him of the irregularities at the enterprise.

At a conference of representatives of workers and cadres organized by the director of the Hanoi Water Conservancy Service, workers and public employees made the following suggestions: The higher echelons should investigate and expose cases of negativism; state property misappropriated by persons of position and authority must be retrieved; corrupt elements must be strictly and justly dealt with; and the enterprise's leadership apparatus must be readjusted immediately so as to boost production and stabilize the living conditions of workers and public employees.

Nguyen Quoc Trung, the Water Conservancy Service director, is fully aware of the irregularities and problems at the enterprise. He has, on various occasions, promised to the workers that he will look into their suggestions. However, as time goes by, none of these suggestions has been considered. The masses at the enterprise already sent a letter to the secretary of the municipal party committee and received a note from the municipal party committee's office informing them that the case had been forwarded to the municipal inspection committee for investigation. Afterwards, the inspection committee replied that

the matter had been passed on to the Water Conservancy Service in accordance with the established division of inspection responsibility. Thus, it has all come back to square one.

The workers and public employees at the enterprise wonder why the service's leadership is at a loss and delays dealing with the problems facing the enterprise. It must be recalled that back in 1981, Mr Le Viet Tan was suspended from service for 14 months due to his violations of economic management principles; but afterwards, no further action was taken, and he again assumed the position as director of the enterprise. In 1986, a number of incidents took place at the Van Coc Dike in Hanoi, and the Water Conservancy Service had to hire machinery and vehicles from other sectors to strengthen the dike. Meanwhile, although Director Tan had been ordered to have the enterprise's vehicles and machinery at the ready for dike-strengthening purposes, he still used them to transport coal from Quang Ninh and Ha Son Binh under plan 3. Nevertheless, such a lack of responsibility toward dike protection was somehow ignored by all public organs.

For the legitimate interests of workers and public employees, we earnestly propose that responsible organs of the municipality promptly start an investigation and look into the workers' suggestions.

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CSO: 4200/534

**SUPERCONDUCTOR SYNTHETIZED AT HIGH TEMPERATURES**

OW201519 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Apr (VNA)--A group of researchers at the low-temperature physics laboratory of the physics faculty of the Hanoi University has succeeded in synthetizing a superconductor at a temperature higher than minus 183 centigrades, above the liquefaction of nitrogen.

The physical properties of this material are being studied according to Than Duc Hien, dean of the physics faculty.

He said this success might open new horizons for further studies into this material which has been a focus of great interest for physicists in all countries.

With regard to Vietnam in particular, the shift from liquefied helium to liquefied nitrogen in the making of superconductors means a lot of economisation.

It is hoped that superconductors at higher temperatures, even at room temperatures can be discovered in the near future, Than Duc Hien said.

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CSO: 4200/510

## NHAN DAN DISCUSSES LAND USE, MANAGEMENT

BK191446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Apr 87

[NHAN DAN 16 April editorial: "Manage and Use Land in Strict Accordance With State Regulations"]

[Text] Our country's constitution stipulates that land is the property of the people placed under unified state management control according to a general plan with a view to ensuring that land can be used rationally and economically.

As both manager and owner, the state, through its various agencies, allocates or recovers land for the purpose of rationally distributing land assets and using them to achieve increasingly high economic results. The allocation of land must be based on land use plans already approved by authorized agencies. Utmost efforts must be exerted to avoid using agricultural land for other purposes.

Scrupulously implementing government regulations, the authorities in many localities have correctly allocated land—as authorized and planned—to the right recipients. As a result, they have satisfactorily met all the requirements of land for production and construction in line with the land situation in their localities. However, there have also been quite a number of localities where land has been improperly allocated.

Recent inspection has revealed that land in many localities has not been allocated in accordance with the plans approved by authorized agencies, neither to the right recipients nor according to prescribed criteria. Of those cases violating the land allocation authority, 70 percent have been committed by the people's committees of district and village levels and by various units which have their own initiative used agricultural land to build houses and other construction projects.

Although cases of violation at provincial level are fewer, they often involve a large area, wasting much cultivated land. Some provincial authorities have recently issued land allocation regulations which conflict with state law. There have also been quite a few cases of land being recovered in violation of regulations. In some cases, the recovered land has been left fallow or been reallocated to the wrong recipients or has been recovered from those who were

using it legally. The regulations indemnifying people who lose their land have not been properly observed.

All these practices worry the people, causing a psychology of suspicion and anxiety among those who have been allocated land. Some local authorities consider the allocation and recovery of land as mere administrative procedures and have failed to link this task with other managerial tasks in order to conserve land for production, promote the planning of land use, and carry out socioeconomic development.

The implementation of the three major programs, especially the food program, cannot be separated from the comprehensive development of agriculture. Land is an irreplaceable production means of agriculture. However, if the aforesaid shortcomings are not quickly overcome, the land assets will gradually decrease and it will be difficult to meet the ever increasing requirements of agricultural production. Due to the present urgent requirement for conserving land assets for agricultural production while reserving a definite area of land for building various economic development projects and public utilities and social welfare projects, it is necessary to overcome the state of loose managerial control over cases of the use, allocation, and recovery of land which do not accord with regulations. This requires positive and uniform action from both manager and user of land and from every echelon and sector from the central to grassroots levels.

Each echelon and each person who is directly in charge of the land management in general and of the allocation of land in particular, must adequately realize his function and authority assigned by the state, and must bring into full play his creativity and initiative to correctly discharge his function. The administration at all levels and all functional sectors should perform well their control and supervision tasks and should take timely action to prevent and correct mistakes in the allocation and recovery of land. Land and ricefield management agencies must be really effective. Cadres who abuse their authority and loopholes in the managerial task to seek personal profits from the allocation and recovery of land must be dealt with severely.

Propaganda should be conducted regularly among the people to educate them on the laws concerning land so that everyone can clearly understand and comply with them. At the same time, we should rely on the people to control and supervise the implementation of laws on land by functional agencies; formulate and perfect the land use plans of each echelon and each sector, using them as initial basis for the allocation and recovery of land. By satisfactorily doing these tasks and gradually bringing the allocation and recovery of land into the state system, we will contribute to achieving the socioeconomic targets set by sixth party congress.

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CSO: 4200/510

## THAI BINH CHANGES FARM POLICIES, REPLACES CADRES

BK021549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] The Thai Binh provincial party committee has specifically surveyed agricultural production activities and the income of peasants and, on this basis, adopted specific policies and measures aimed at expanding production and removing difficulties. First, the province has instructed that it is necessary to satisfactorily define the relationship between the peasants and the state, according to which peasants only have to pay taxes. Beside that, the state shall collect and purchase other products through the use of contracts and convertible goods. The province has ordered all cooperatives to set rational contract quotas for productivity and production volume to be fulfilled by peasants for 5 years. Regarding specialized cultivation areas, the state must adopt systems and policies for equitable trade with peasants.

Concerning the distribution of income, the province has guided all grass-roots units in providing peasants with an income equal to 50 percent of the value of what they produce, contributing 30 percent to the state, and retaining 20 percent for the cooperative funds. Cooperatives must link production planning with income distribution and put an end to the practice of calculating man-days and work credits in an indiscriminate manner. Managerial cadres will earn 10 percent of the cooperative's total man-days, and all branches and trades will carry out profit-and-loss accounting separately instead of jointly with the agricultural sector as before. The cooperative will publicly assign specific production work to its members and inform the latter of the results of their labor on a daily basis.

The province allows peasants to sell surplus products on the market both inside and outside the province.

After having successfully experimented with the new system at four cooperatives, Thai Binh recently replaced 47 percent of key cooperative cadres with young, capable personnel following the congresses of cooperative members.

The province has also changed a number of policies regarding winter crops and industrial crops. For instance, obligation quotas are not to be set for winter crop products, and the state will collect and purchase these products through exchange contracts with the amount of collection and purchase, prices, and the volume of exchanged goods calculated in such a way as to increase the income of peasants and enable the state to procure goods in support of production and business.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CALL FOR REGIONAL RICE SHIPMENT

BK011045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] This year the south has enjoyed a bumper winter-spring rice crop while the north has met with difficulties. Faced with such a situation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided to launch a drive to concentrate on buying and shipping food grain from Nam Bo to the north in order to meet the requirements of troops stationed at the border and those of the compatriots in the capital and of workers at various key industrial complexes.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has charged various relevant ministries and sectors at the central level as well as the people's committees of various southern provinces with implementing the following policies and measures:

--Those ministries in charge of material supplies must search for more sources of supply and make quick, adequate, and additional delivery of supplies, especially those amounts of materials, gasoline, and oil already decided by the chairman of the Council of Ministers for use in buying, gathering, and unhusking grain, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

--The State Bank must ensure the providing of adequate cash to the Nam Bo provinces to buy grain and to motivate peasants to sell their paddy on credit to the state. In this way, peasants can turn the amount of monies owed to them by the state into savings, enjoying the interest rate now in force.

--The people's committees of the Nam Bo provinces must provide guidance for shipping activities, trying to ensure that grain is gathered and transported from shore to ship as soon as it is purchased to minimize damage and losses and to avoid leaving grain exposed.

--The Ministry of Communications and Transportation must base itself on the contract signed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry in organizing interprovincial and south-north transportation forces.

--In addition to the norms for procuring, purchasing, and shipping grain to the north, the chairman of the Council of Ministers authorizes those provinces with surplus grain to ship it to Hanoi, Haiphong, and Quang Ninh for sales at

below-market prices. They are also allowed to bring their cash back home to pay for the debts they owe to local peasants.

--Those northern provinces having cash and transportation means are authorized to go to the Nam Bo provinces to shop for grain in order to meet the legitimate needs of their respective localities in accordance with those guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry regarding prices and purchase locations.

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CSO: 4200/534

## RADIO UPDATES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORT

BK111454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Apr 87

[10-day agricultural report]

[Summary] In the past 10 days, while the southern provinces were reaping the winter-spring rice and preparing to plant the summer-fall rice, the northern provinces were actively controlling harmful insects and diseases to protect the 5th-month spring rice crop. At present, the northern provinces' winter-spring rice crop is entering the earing stage but is faced with fairly serious difficulties due to harmful insects, diseases, and drought.

"The rice area affected by harmful insects and diseases has increased considerably over the same period last year and is up by 80,000 hectares as compared with last week, with the chief plaguing agents being brown plant-hoppers, rice mealy bugs, and particularly paddy flies, rice blast, and stem borers. The localities hardest hit by drought and pests are Ha Nam Ninh and the former Zone 4 provinces. Pest infestation flare-ups have occurred in some areas."

Meanwhile, marked progress has been made in planting winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops. "In particular, the entire country has put over 540,000 hectares under food crops--up by 12 percent over the same period last year--with the north accounting for over 450,000 hectares, up by 18 percent. However, the area put under food crops in the southern provinces has dropped to only 87 percent of the same period last year."

The Ministry of Agriculture has urged the northern provinces to concentrate efforts in the coming period on controlling harmful insects and diseases and combatting drought to protect the rice crops. Along with this, all localities should plow seedbeds and prepare rice seed for planting the 10th-month rice crop. Meanwhile, the southern localities should rapidly reap the winter-spring rice and intensively plant the summer-fall rice.

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## HANOI CARRIES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK250708 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] In the past 10 days, due to the influence of a northeastern monsoon, some provinces in the plains and the Bac Bo midlands had little rainfall. As a result, the drought-hit area of rice did not increase. Noteworthy was that the area of rice affected by insects seemed to increase quickly. As yet, some 60-70 percent of the planted 5-month spring rice in the northern provinces has grown ears. Some 367,000 hectares--some 35 percent of the cultivated area, twice as much as the same period last year--have been affected by insects. The hardest hit provinces are Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Nghe Tinh. Insects are mostly brown planthoppers, rice mealy bugs, and blasts.

The Vegetation Protection Department of the Agriculture and Food Industry Ministry recently sent a message to 19 northern provinces telling them that, because special insecticides are currently in short supply, insecticides will only be used to kill old planthoppers in dry ricefields if the density is 1,500 or more insects per square meter. In wet ricefields, oil should be sprayed to eradicate the insects.

Besides the insect-affected rice area, some 189,000 hectares of rice have been hit by drought, including the hardest hit 40,000 hectares. This year, the 5th-month spring rice has not grown ears smoothly. Most of the area where the rice has not grown ears has been hit by a cold spell and drought. Consequently, localities are faced with the tasks of concentrating all facilities and labor on fighting drought and controlling insects to reduce loss of rice yield.

Also in the past 10 days, the northern provinces have planted 472,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops, an increase of 11 percent over the same period last year. This includes 124,500 hectares of corn, an increase of 9 percent; 183,000 hectares of sweet potato, an increase of 12 percent; and 117,000 hectares of cassava, an increase of 13 percent. Some 160,000 hectares of industrial crops have also been planted, an increase of 4 percent. This includes 196,000 hectares of soybean, an increase of 48 percent; 93,500 hectares of peanuts, an increase of 7 percent; and 10,000 hectares of tobacco, an increase of 15 percent. As for the area of sugarcane, only 11,000 hectares have been planted, a decrease of 40.3 percent as compared to the same period last year.

As of 15 April, the southern provinces have harvested 70 percent of the cultivated area. The fastest harvest rates were 80 percent in Kien Giang, 77 percent in Hau Giang, and 70 percent in Long An and An Giang Provinces. In particular, the eastern Nam Bo provinces have thus far harvested only 30 percent of the cultivated area because of late transplanting.

According to a report of the hydro-meteorology department, there will not be heavy rainfall in the coming days. The northern provinces should, therefore, gather their facilities and labor to fight drought and control rice insects. The southern provinces should quickly harvest ripe rice in anticipation of early rain and should at the same time prepare soil to sow the summer-fall and 10th-month rice.

In the past 10 days, no serious epidemics have been noted among the livestock and poultry. Only sporadic cases have been observed. Efforts are still being made in the provinces to immunize animals, restore the herds of pigs--especially sows--to have enough breeders to raise during the harvest season.

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## BRIEFS

BUSINESS LICENSES--In keeping with Ministry of Home Trade Circular Number 13 NT dated 4 November 1986 and Municipal People's Committee Notice Number 08 TB/UB dated 26 January 1987 on the registration of businesses in the commerce, food-beverage and service sectors, the Commerce Service is continuing to accept applications from organizations doing business in these sectors in order to complete the procedures necessary to register their businesses. However, the number of units that have filed applications to date is small. To insure that the municipality's deadline of 15 March 1987 is met, the Commerce Service suggests that all organizations under the services, departments and sectors of the municipality that do business in the commerce, food-beverage and service sectors come immediately to the Commerce Service (10 Le Lai Street) to complete business registration procedures. Agencies of provinces and other municipalities that have an office or an address in Hanoi and engage in commercial activities (receiving goods, trade, wholesale or retail sales, warehousing...) must urgently come to the Commerce Service to receive instructions on business registration procedures. Any organization that fails to complete business registration procedures by the above mentioned deadline and continues to do business in the commerce, food-beverage or service sectors will be considered unlawful. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Mar 87 p 1] 7809

AGRICULTURE NEWS--Hanoi, 12 Apr (VNA)--Spring groundnut has been planted on more than 5,400 hectares of hilly land in the northern midland province of Vinh Phu, 1,300 ha more than in the same crop last year. 485,000 ha have so far been grown to winter-spring subsidiary food crops and 158,000 hectares of vegetables, up by 15 percent and 18 percent respectively over the corresponding period last year. The acreage under short-cycle industrial crops, especially soybean, is 5 percent larger than last year. This year, the Union of Tea Growing and Processing Enterprises under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry plans to increase its tea acreage by 20-26 percent over last year, with an expected output of 30,000-31,000 tons of tea bud including 9,500-9,900 tons of export. In the first 2 months of this year, the henry of Ha Nam Ninh Province raised 26,000 breed chickens of which 7,000 have been delivered to local farms and cooperatives. Over the past 3 years, Hoang Hoa District in the central coastal province of Thanh Hoa planted 3,000 ha of trees, regreening three-fourths of its bare hills and waste land. In the current winter-spring crop, the Nuoc Trong state farm of Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, extended its sugarcane plantations by 150 hectares, bringing the total to nearly 1,000 hectares. The high-yielding sugarcane variety my55-14 is widely planted. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 12 Apr 87 OW] /9599

FOOD PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 25 Apr (VNA)--A hydro-meteorological conference in service of the production of food and foodstuff, consumer and export goods in southern provinces was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City. In the past three years, the hydro-meteorological stations in southern provinces have made great contributions to the local economy. Thanks to their weather, flood and rain forecasts, local farmers, have taken initiative in planting and harvesting food crops and expanding cultivable land. The conference adopted resolutions on providing more hydro-meteorological equipment for the stations and training skilled workers for the branch. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 25 Apr 87 OW] /9738

HUNGARIAN AID, SPINNING MILL--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--With Hungarian assistance, a new spinning mill has been built at a site 8 km southeast of the city of Hué. Its equipment comprises 50,000 spindles. To level the ground for the construction of the mill hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth and stone had been moved. More than 5,000 tons of equipment were installed. Besides Vietnamese engineers and workers and Hungarian experts, specialists from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland also participated in the construction under the terms of international contracts. In addition to 30,000 square meters of floor space (more than 20,000 of them shop space), the transformer stations, the refrigerating tower, the ventilation tunnels, the underground water mains and the installation of spinning machines have been completed, four foundation pits for the turbine generators (6,000 kw capacity) have been built. [Text] [Hanoi Vna in English 0659 GMT 2 Ma7 87 OW] /9738

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## CONFEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISES REVIEWS PAST 5 YEARS

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Hien Luong: "Conference Reviews 5 Years (1981-86) of Pharmaceutical Work"]

[Text] During a period of 3 days, from 19 to 21 February 1987, the Vietnam Confederation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises held a conference in Hanoi to review 5 years (1981-86) of pharmaceutical work and to discuss the course for the next 5 years (1986-90). Nearly 500 delegates and representatives from the Ministry of Health, related ministries and sectors, subordinate departments and institutes of the Ministry of Health, and 38 cities and provinces attended the conference.

The conference heard a report read by DS Nguyen Duy Cuong, vice minister of health and general director of the Vietnam Confederation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises, concerning the activities of the pharmaceutical sector during the past 5 years (1981-86), and discussed the mission and activity course for the next 5 years (1986-90). This was followed by a report from the Pharmaceutical Department primarily concerning pharmaceutical work conducted during 1987, and many other reports and statements from: Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Son La, Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang, Vinh Phu, Cuu Long, Dong Nai, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, etc.

These reports and discussions indicated that during the past 5 years, despite extremely many difficulties, nearly all units from the central to the local level clearly defined their position and mission in development of the Vietnamese pharmaceutical sector, marking new development steps in every aspect that are expressed through the following points:

--In organization:

In May 1982 the Vietnam Confederation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises was founded with two primary missions of managing its directly subordinate enterprises and supervising the sector from the central to the district and village levels. Parallel with the founding of the Vietnam Confederation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises, the Medical Export-Import Corporation (Vimetimex), a computation and statistics center, and two cultivation and propagation enterprises were established. Thirty-seven provinces and cities established

joint pharmaceutical enterprises (exceptions were Vinh Phu and Thanh Hoa). Ho Chi Minh City established a Confederation of Medicinal Agent and Pharmaceutical Product Enterprises. Each district has a pharmacy and the majority of these pharmacies are decentralized. Although they still have no official documents, a number of pharmacies have been converted by the local administration into level 3 pharmaceutical product corporations. Of special interest, Cuu Long Province has organized a network for distribution to villages and has formed village drugstores independent from the public health station.

--In supplying medicine to the people:

The supply of medicine to the people is considered a basic objective throughout the sector. During the past 5 years, all primary medical products and common drugs have been available in sufficient quantities. Commodity funds have been steadily strengthened through the years and retail sales have also unceasingly risen with 1986 equal to 178 percent of the 1982 level and a per capita average increase of 23 percent.

From the central to the provincial and district level, each has a distribution council and these councils are all uniformly active with constant improvement of distribution formulas in conjunction with achievement of safe and rational drug use movements.

--In production:

Despite many difficulties in raw materials, additives, packaging, etc., domestic production and the basic products were maintained, and total output value gradually increased through the years with local areas accounting for 50 percent. Many new products have appeared, made from both domestic medicinal agents and from raw materials imported from foreign countries. A number of old products have been improved both in form and content. Production with domestic raw materials has been emphasized because on one hand, it prepares a premise for development of an antibiotic and chemical drug industry in the years to come and on the other hand, fully utilizes immediate capabilities to produce raw materials, starches, plaster of paris, essential oils, etc. Although there were packaging difficulties in production, drug quality was annually maintained. Besides the production of treatment drugs, the sector has begun to produce cosmetics, domestic animal medicines, etc.

--In pharmaceutical products:

The movement to raise and use native Vietnamese medicinal plants at the basic level has continued to be maintained and developed. Units have gone into it in depth, closely connecting it with basic public health units and initial health and care support. The raising of pharmaceutical products to create a source of raw materials for development of the pharmaceutical industry has been emphasized. The strength of each local area has been relied upon with efforts in capital investment and guidance in cultivation, procurement and processing: with attention given to pharmaceutical products with essential oils to support domestic and export uses.

--In cadre training, science and technology:

During the past 5 years, the pharmaceutical sector has actively provided elementary and advanced training to the cadre ranks. The Hanoi College of Pharmacy and pharmaceutical department of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacy have improved the teaching curriculum with concentration on elementary training of general knowledge pharmacists. Besides training to achieve professionalization for college graduate cadres after they have worked for a few years, advanced courses 1 and 2 were opened in both management and professional subjects.

In conjunction with the training task, concern has also been given to scientific research:

--To create a source of drugs to sufficiently supply the people.

--To increase the production forces, concentrating on raw material production.

--To reestablish order on the production front.

--To develop the cultivation and propagation of pharmaceutical agents as a source of raw materials for medicines.

--To strengthen scientific research work.

Through 3 days of urgent work, the conference concurred on the achievements made during the past 5 years and on the course, mission and achievement methods for the next 5 years in order to effectively support the health of the people and to build the socialist Vietnamese pharmaceutical sector.

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